

DAILY REPORT

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USSR, SRV ACCUSED OF VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

OW190732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 19 Feb 82

["China Denounces Soviet, Vietnamese Violation of Human Rights" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 18 (XINHUA) -- China today accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of trampling underfoot the right of national self-determination and independence and sovereignty, violating the fundamental human rights of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples and threatening world peace and security in their invasion and occupation of the two countries.

Speaking at the 38th session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission here, head of the Chinese delegation Gu Yijie drew the attention of the international community that the question of Afghanistan and Kampuchea still are "the most burning issues in the world today."

She said the Soviet occupation troops have resorted to all means to slaughter the Afghan people, including the use of chemical poison gas, repeated mopping up operations, encirclements and the creation of "no man's lands" in certain areas. More than three million Afghans have fled their country and become refugees. "Since the crux of the Afghan issue is foreign military occupation, a solution is possible only after the withdrawal of foreign aggressor troops," she declared.

On the Kampuchean issue, she pointed out that the war of aggression by Vietnam has cost the lives of millions of Kampucheans and hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean civilians have been compelled to flee their homeland. The Vietnamese aggressors, she said, are slaughtering the patriotic army and people in Kampuchea by various brutal means, including the use of chemical poison gas. They have also destroyed villages, looted the property of the local people, destroyed crops and intercepted international relief grain in a devious attempt to create famine and cut off the Kampuchean people's livelihood.

Gu Yijie lashed out at the Soviet Union for backing the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea in an attempt to push its hegemonic strategy of going down to the Indian Ocean.

She again called on the international community to do everything it can to stop the aggression by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the big and small hegemonists.

GU MU MEETS TANKER OWNERS DELEGATION 16 FEB

OW161558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met this evening with a delegation from the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners headed by the chairman of the association, Yue-kong Pao.

Yue-kong Pao is also the chairman of the Hong Kong worldwide shipping group. The members of his delegation include tanker owners from Norway, Britain, Sweden, West Germany, Spain, Greece and Denmark. They arrived this afternoon to discuss ship purchases and the situation in international shipping markets.

The vice-premier extended a warm welcome and hoped cooperation between China's and others' shipping industries would expand. After the meeting, the delegation attended a banquet given by China's Sixth Ministry of the Machine Building Industry. Gu Mu and Minister An Zhiwen accompanied them.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH U.S. ENGINEERING EXPERT

OW190804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with American engineering expert Dr. K.S. Wu, vice-president of the Ebasco Services International. They had a cordial conversation on the economy and industrial construction.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS U.S. BANKERS

OW182339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today met with a group of U.S. bankers headed by Mr. Richard L. Thomas, president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Vice-Premier Bo Yibo outlined China's economic development and its economic cooperation with other countries. He also expressed satisfaction over the friendly and cooperative relations between the First National Bank of Chicago and the Bank of China. Mr. Thomas said that he and his colleagues would make more efforts to further these relations.

Present were Bu Ming and Wang Weicai, president and vice-president of the Bank of China.

GU MU MEETS WITH U.S. COAL COMPANY DELEGATION

OW151654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met this evening with a delegation from the Island Creek Coal Company of the United States, here to discuss exploitation of the Pingshuo opencut coal mine in Shanxi Province. Gu Mu spoke with Albert Gore, chairman of the board of directors of the company, and others in the delegation.

Gao Yangwen and Kong Xun, minister and vice-minister of the Coal Industry, were present.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

HK190715 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 13 Feb 82 p 3

["Current Affairs Lecture" by Hua Ming [5478 2494]: "Why So Urgent?"]

[Text] "A New Sense of Urgency"

As soon as the new year began, the United States put the Middle East problem on its agenda. In the middle and latter parts of January, Secretary of State Haig visited Egypt and Israel twice. Later, President Reagan received Egyptian President Mubarak in Washington. The United States held many important meetings with the leaders of Egypt and Israel. The main subject of discussion was the problem of Palestinian autonomy. Haig said that the United States had greater determination to make an effort with "a new sense of urgency" in the hope that an agreement on autonomy could be reached within a short period of time.

In talks on the problem of Palestinian autonomy over occupied Arab territories -- the Gaza Strip and the areas on the West Bank of the Jordan -- due to Israel's stubborn adherence to its expansionist stand, basic differences have existed between Egypt and Israel with regard to a series of problems, such as the interpretation of the meaning of the term "autonomy," the powers of autonomous organs, the status of east Jerusalem and the Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Thus no agreement has been worked out. The talks have been deadlocked for 1 and 1/2 years. Why does the United States now suddenly feel "a new sense of urgency," wanting to accelerate the process of the autonomy talks?

The Plans of the United States and Israel

People know that Palestinian autonomy talks and an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty are two major issues embodied in the Camp David accords. According to the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the latter must completely withdraw from occupied Egyptian territory in the Sinai Peninsula before 25 April this year. Israel worries that after returning the Sinai Peninsula, it may lose its trump card without being able to force concessions from Egypt in the autonomy talks. Therefore, it hopes that an agreement favorable to Israel can be reached before 25 April -- an agreement committing Egypt to certain obligations, freezing the Palestinian issue and preventing the PLO from participating in the talks, so that it can permanently occupy the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The United States is also seeking an agreement before 25 April on the problem of Palestinian autonomy because it is worried that "the day of Israel's complete withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula may mark the demise of the Camp David accords," which are likely to be replaced by Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan, Western Europe's Venice declaration or other options. Therefore, the United States is trying to force Egypt to make concessions on the matter of autonomy with a view to achieving some "results" or even "a declaration of principles" which cannot be concretely implemented. Thus, the United States will be able to boycott other options, exclude the PLO and maintain the thrust of peace talks in the Middle East beginning with the Camp David accords.

The Readjustment of Strategy

This time, Reagan and Haig have become personally involved in the autonomy talks. The United States has also assigned Assistant Secretary of State Fairbanks as a special envoy to participate in the autonomy talks. This further shows that the United States is also adjusting its strategy in its contest with the Soviet Union for the Middle East. After assuming office in January last year, Reagan put aside the Palestinian issue and energetically advocated "strategic unanimity" against the Soviet Union. This method of using certain anti-Soviet "common areas of agreement" to dilute and reconcile contradictions between the Arab countries and Israel has failed to win sympathy even from those Arab countries well acquainted with Soviet expansionism. In the past year, with someone's backing, Israel has thrown its weight around, bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor, continuously attacking southern Lebanon and annexing the Golan Heights of Syria as part of its own territory. The United States has all along failed to change its basic stand of siding with and indulging Israel. It has also agreed upon "strategic cooperation" with Israel. This has aroused the Arab countries' doubts about and resistance to the U.S. Middle East policy all the more. The Soviet Union is taking advantage of this soft spot on the part of the United States and is energetically trying to seize again the right to speak on the Middle East problem and insert the Middle East problem into an international conference proposed by itself. Therefore, in the face of reality, the United States has to change its strategy, putting the problem of Palestinian autonomy on the agenda in an attempt to maintain the Arab countries' initiative of continuing the Middle East talks and excluding the Soviet Union from such talks.

There Are More Differences Than Shared Views

Through a series of "urgent" diplomatic measures, the United States has, to varying degrees, improved and strengthened its bilateral relations with Egypt and Israel. But on the Palestinian issue, there are still "more differences than shared views." Mubarak said: "We will not make concessions on the autonomy problem just because the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are not Egypt's territories." In a series of talks, he insisted that the Palestinians must have the right to self-determination and the right to establish a "national entity." He urged dialogue between the United States and the Palestinians.

The core of the Middle East problem is the Palestinian issue. This issue has been a subject of talks for as long as 2 years. If the United States follows its old policy without changing its attitude of siding with Israel, then no matter what its intensity, the "sense of urgency" will be to no avail. As to Israel, with the date set for its complete withdrawal from the Sinai getting closer, will it find an excuse to take some adventurous actions to "embarrass" the United States? This calls for attention on the part of the United States and vigilance on the part of the people of the world.

U.S. POLICY REGARDING EL SALVADOR ASSESSED

OW141704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 13 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Jin) -- U.S. policy toward El Salvador has become a controversial issue in the capital's political circles and in its press. Much concern has been expressed about increasing U.S. involvement in the Central American country's civil war. Some people fear the government's policy could lead to serious consequences.

Four members of Congress last week introduced a joint resolution calling for a cease-fire in El Salvador and a settlement through negotiation, and 30 members of Congress, also in a joint resolution, refused to accept a "testimony" submitted to the Congress by President Ronald Reagan in support of more aid for El Salvador because the country's military junta has made progress in restraining its troops from slaughtering civilians.

In addition, 50 congressmen wrote a letter to Reagan asking him to rescind his "testimony." A group of 29 congressmen have made formal complaint against the Reagan administration for violating the 1973 "War Powers Act" by providing military aid to the Salvadoran military junta. Three joint study teams from the Senate and the House of Representatives also have been sent to El Salvador to investigate the country's situation.

U.S. officials, though making occasional reference to the economic and social woes plaguing El Salvador and admissions of the slaughtering of civilians by government troops, emphasize that rebellion in that country has been supported and aided by the Soviet Union and Cuba. They emphasize that if El Salvador's government collapses, the national interests of the United States will be seriously affected; hence, all-out support is given to the Salvadoran Government.

Some U.S. newspapers have pointed out that it should not be overlooked that the Soviet Union and Cuba are exploiting the political situation in some Central American countries, wanting to increase their infiltration there. But the newspapers said the root cause of El Salvador's instability lies in its social "unjustice" and in its poverty.

One year ago, when Ronald Reagan took office, Salvadoran anti-government guerrillas were preparing to launch a large-scale offensive on the government's national guards. The Reagan administration even declared the United States could resort to armed interference in El Salvador. The administration later restrained its aggressive attitude because of strong international and domestic opposition.

Because of increased offensive attacks on the Salvadoran military regime, the United States has boosted its military assistance to the ruling junta. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has stressed that the United States would "do what is necessary" to deal with the situation. This government policy, therefore, has aroused increasing criticism at home.

The Reagan administration is now supporting the junta with political, economic and military aid. This has upset many people in the United States because of fear that the United States could become involved in another Vietnam. Several demonstrations have been held against the Reagan administration's policy toward El Salvador, and petitions have been sent to congressmen, stressing that the United States should not become involved in El Salvador. Some people have written letters to newspapers to express their discontent with the administration's policy.

JOURNALIST PROTESTS SURVEILLANCE AT WHITE HOUSE

OW131927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 12 (XINHUA) -- A visiting journalist from China was placed under police surveillance during his stay at the White House today.

As a protest, Zhou Lifang told reporters at the White House that "this is an obvious case of discrimination."

The UPI Washington bureau had secured clearance for Zhou's visit from the Press Office a couple of days in advance of his trip to the White House.

Zhou said he was "shocked" to find an armed policeman in uniform assigned to tail him wherever he went the moment he stepped into the White House compound. Zhou added that the cop said he had been told to accompany Zhou wherever he went during his stay at the White House. He even went with Zhou to the rest room, surprising everyone in the press center.

Some American correspondents who witnessed the event described it as a "most stupid and insulting" act. Helen Thomas, the UPI correspondent who played host to Zhou today, described the event as something "I have never seen all my life." After the policeman left, Thomas told Zhou she had just received a phone call telling her that the Secret Service had found it to be an "honest mistake" and that they had apologized.

Zhou Lifang of XINHUA, at the invitation of Columbia University's School of Journalism, is studying news services in the United States.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION PROJECT SET UP WITH U.S.

OW132332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- An experimental base for earthquake prediction covering an area of 40,000 square kilometers is being built in western Yunnan Province as a Sino-U.S. cooperative project. The first phase was completed at the end of 1981. This was revealed to XINHUA by Song Changjiang, director of the Center for Earthquake Analysis and Prediction under the Yunnan Provincial Seismic Bureau, who is attending a national earthquake prediction conference in Beijing.

During the first phase 33 permanent observatories were built, 14 of which are manned, 10 wire telemetered and nine radio telemetered. The other six are mobile digital control observatories. These observatories monitor earthquake activity occurring within the base. All shock waves of earthquakes of a magnitude of 2.5 or above are measured and recorded and the epicenter is determined.

Western Yunnan has a complicated geological structure and suffers frequent quakes. In the 1965-1978 period 12 shocks of a magnitude of five or above occurred in the area where the experimental base is being set up. Before 1965 a number of stronger quakes were recorded there, Director Song said.

China originally began to build the experimental base and later it became a Sino-U.S. cooperative project. The project will be completed by 1984. It is hoped that the base will contribute to the study of seismic geology, experimental earthquakes and the whole course of an earthquake. Another experimental base for earthquake prediction is being built in the quake-prone Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan zone with the help of the UN Development Program (UNDP), according to information given out at the current meeting.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL CITED ON BORDER CLASHES

PM171301 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 17 Feb 82 p 5

[Dispatch by "our staff correspondent:" "Sino-Soviet Tension Persists"]

[Excerpts] Harbin -- northeast China -- More than 100 incidents occurred last year along the eastern sector of the Sino-Soviet border alone, helping to perpetuate the tension between the two communist giants, according to Chinese officials in Harbin. The Soviet Union is reported to have about one million troops stationed along its border with China, a concentration Beijing views as an active threat. China says that the Russians are occupying more than 400,000 square miles of her territory, but Moscow disagrees.

The most serious border clash to date occurred in 1969, when a dispute over a river islet escalated into a battle involving battalion-sized forces. In the end, the Chinese kept control of the islet. "Conflicts are not as serious as that now, but small conflicts still occur regularly," said a provincial official, Sun Ziyuan. "Sometimes their aircraft violate our airspace, or their troops come and interfere in the production work of our peasants. They also send spies to try and collect military intelligence."

Moscow proposed a new round of talks last year, but China, while not rejecting the idea outright, said there was little point while the Soviet Union continued its "hegemonist" policies in various parts of the world, particularly Afghanistan.

In the Manchurian sector at least there is no trade and no movement of people across the border despite Russian proposals that contacts be resumed. "They want to trade very badly because they are very short of light industrial products on their side of the border," said Sun. "The Soviet Far East is a long way away from them."

Harbin city and the Manchurian plain which surrounds it are expected to be among the first targets if the Soviet Union ever does attack China. But Sun reiterated the traditional Chinese view that if there were an attack, the Russians would eventually be defeated in spite of their more advanced weapons. "Of course, we recognise that our army is backward in some respects. But we have many people, and with people's war we think we can win," Sun said.

USSR REPORTEDLY BUILDING NAVAL BASE IN SRV

OW180335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to an AFP report, a spokesman for the National Salvation Committee of Vietnam declared in Paris on 12 February that several hundred Soviet military experts and technicians have arrived recently in Con Son Island to build a naval base there. Located some 100 km east of Ca Mau Jiao, the southern tip of Vietnamese territory, Con Son Island can be used to keep watch on ships passing through the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, and it thus has very important strategic value.

The National Salvation Committee of Vietnam was established in December 1980 by the Vietnamese people who have gone into exile abroad because of their stand against the Vietnamese Government. This spokesman added: The recent visit to Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane by Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Ogarkov was actually for the purpose of reaching agreement on establishing Soviet bases and expanding several naval bases in Indochina.

Since Vietnam's intrusion into Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has obtained the right to use such naval and air bases as Danang, Cam Ranh Bay, Nha Trang, Tan Son Nhut and (Bang Xun) [4319 6676].

OGARKOV TRIP SAID TO INCREASE USSR-SRV TIES

OW181958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Commentary: Soviet Chief of General Staff Tours Indochina -- By Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Nikolay Ogarkov and a Soviet military delegation last week visited Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane to hold secret talks with officials. The time and purpose of the visit should raise concern in people who are worried about peace and stability in this region.

Vietnamese authorities, supported by the Soviet Union, have gained control of Laos and invaded Kampuchea. The country now poses a serious threat to the security of the South-east Asian countries. But Hanoi has had to swallow bitter fruits for its policies. Vietnam's forces are suffering increasing casualties in the Kampuchean battlefront, and the country's economy is deteriorating so quickly that complaints are rife. The Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO described Vietnam as a country facing failure, grief, perplexity and disappointment. The country's agricultural industry cannot provide people with enough food and its light and heavy industries utilize only half of their production capacity. The leadership reportedly has lost prestige and trust because of these developments.

Ogarkov reportedly told Vietnamese leaders the Soviet Union always will "side with Vietnam" and give it "all possible aid" to help increase its material and moral strength. It is obvious that his visit was an effort to bolster Hanoi authorities.

Reports from Western news services indicate Ogarkov's trip was arranged to obtain permission to build more Soviet military facilities in Vietnam, using Hanoi's needs for military and economic aid to further Soviet strategic interests in the region.

Previously, Hanoi had agreed to allow the Soviet Union to expand its military facilities and advanced communication system in Vietnam, endangering the security of Asia, the Pacific region and nations elsewhere. Ogarkov reportedly demanded more control of military bases in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay and asked Hanoi for another military airport.

According to an AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report, a Vietnamese Commission for National Salvation spokesman revealed in Paris on Feb 12 that several hundred Soviet military experts and technicians recently arrived on Con Son Island to construct a naval facility. He also said Ogarkov wanted to obtain an agreement from Hanoi to allow the Soviet Union to construct Soviet military and naval bases. On the other hand, it was learned, Hanoi asked Ogarkov for more sophisticated military aircraft and tanks, though Soviet military supplies to Vietnam had far surpassed Hanoi's defense needs.

Ogarkov's trip to Vietnam coincided with intensified military offensives launched by Vietnam in Kampuchea. The British newspaper THE TIMES reported on Feb 11 that "Hanoi's commanders have deployed their men division by division in front of Khmer Rouge strongholds and appear to be bringing up two divisions from the south of the country to reinforce the seven already placed along the northwestern arc from Aranyaprathet to the Lao border." In addition, Vietnamese troops have repeatedly crossed Thai border areas, killing and wounding many Thai people.

Couldn't it be said that Moscow's support of Hanoi has made Vietnam a more emboldened and unbridled hegemonistic country?

Although the information that has been disclosed is limited, Ogarkov's Indochina trip has revealed the development of an intensified military collaboration between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Vietnamese leaders said Ogarkov's visit helped to bring about "very important new progress" in Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The Soviet Union looks at Vietnam as an outpost in its southward expansion and Vietnam regards the Soviet Union as the supporter of its regional hegemony. Herein lies the foundation on which the Soviet-Vietnamese military collaboration is based. And any country that hopes to pull Hanoi from Moscow's domination by providing assistance and making loans, compromises or concessions surely will meet failure.

SOVIET SPIES, ESPIONAGE METHODS DISCUSSED

OW181329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- During the past month or more, Soviet spies in various parts of the world have been exposed one after another.

On 22 January, the Portuguese Foreign Ministry announced the expulsion of two Soviet Embassy officials "who did things not in keeping with their diplomatic status."

On 3 February, Soviet Military Attache in the United States Chitov was expelled because of intelligence-gathering activities.

On 5 February, the Norwegian Foreign Ministry asked two Soviet trade personnel "to leave the country as soon as possible" because they "tried to bribe Norwegians working in factories producing parts for U.S. F-16 fighter planes."

On 8 February, the Indonesian Foreign Ministry declared Assistant Military Attache Igorov of the Soviet Embassy in Indonesia, who engaged in espionage activities, "persona non grata" and ordered him to leave the country within 24 hours. Shortly afterward, Indonesia also expelled Finenko and Okariyouk, responsible persons of the USSR airline, the former accused of participation in espionage activities and the latter for involvement in a fistfight between Soviet diplomats and Indonesian security personnel when seeing off the Soviet spy Igorov at the Jakarta international airport.

On 10 February, two Soviet spies, Karl Kruminsch and Katarina Nummert, were sentenced by the Zurich court, Switzerland, to 3 years' and 2 years' imprisonment respectively. They collected intelligence about Iran in Switzerland under instructions from the KGB headquarters in the Soviet Union. The court announced that they would be immediately deported upon completion of their prison terms.

Within the short span of a month or so, so many Soviet spies have been caught and expelled. This is rare in the history of Soviet espionage activities. The cases show that the Soviet KGB "will resort to every conceivable means" to steal military, economic, scientific and technological and other information from other countries and to coordinate with Soviet infiltration and expansion abroad.

First, it makes use of the legitimate status of diplomatic personnel as a cover. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT revealed in January this year that of a total of more than 700 Russians of Soviet foreign affairs organizations stationed at the United Nations and in the United States, "about 35 percent of them, that is, more than 200, are active spies."

Second, it sets up espionage schools in foreign countries to train special agents. According to a report of Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN in early February, the Soviet military authorities in Afghanistan have set up an espionage school in Kabul to give special training to a group of young people selected from among war orphans, and those "whose performance is outstanding" will be sent to Moscow for "advanced training."

Third, it gathers intelligence by "fishing boats" and "merchant ships." Newspapers in Mexico and Zambia disclosed that Soviet "merchant ships" and "fishing boats" are tools for global espionage activities, an auxiliary of the Soviet navy. Many ships are equipped with electronic reconnaissance devices. Their basic mission is to gather intelligence in coordination with the work of Soviet submarines and other fleets.

Fourth, it draws people to work for it by using women and promises of material gain. In West Germany, France and Singapore, there have been cases in which the KGB used "pretty women" and "money" as bait and forced some countries' diplomats and personnel in charge of confidential work to do its bidding.

Fifth, it participates in international terrorist activities. According to a report, a series of cases of well-known personages being murdered by terrorists have taken place in Italy, and the behind-the-scenes backer of the terrorist organizations is the KGB.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET 'OFFENSIVE' IN CARIBBEAN

HK170646 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jotting" article by Yan Zhong [1750 1813]: "Trying To Bring About Chaos"]

[Text] The recent Honduran election resulted in an end to 10 years of military rule and the setting up of a civil government. In turbulent Central America, such a political situation could not have arisen easily. Thus, the changed political situation in Honduras received favorable comments from the media in Latin America.

However, Moscow was displeased. Recently, the Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN said that the Honduran election was nothing but a "change in appearance." It attacked the new president as being a "most faithful lackey of U.S. imperialism" and said that the people could "gain nothing good from this." It has done its utmost to arouse people's resentment of the new government, hoping there will be a "social explosion" in Honduras. Moscow's reaction shows that the USSR desires Central America to be plunged into chaos so that it can seize the opportunity to conduct infiltration. The offensive of the USSR in contending with the United States for hegemony in the Caribbean region is just beginning to unfold.

USSR SEEN AS 'REPEATING SAME TRICK' IN ANGOLA

HK180214 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "Harping the Same Old Tune"]

[Text] Commenting on a joint statement issued by Angola and Cuba on the stationing of Cuban troops in Angola, the Soviet paper PRAVDA said: "The stationing of Cuban troops in Angola and their pullout from that country" is a "bilateral matter" between the two countries. It said that once the "threats" to Angola's safety have been removed, the Cuban troops will "pull out step by step." This is harping the same old tune.

As in the case of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and its mercenaries have also used the so-called external "threats" as an excuse to wantonly dispatch troops to encroach on and carry out intervention in another country. Afterward, they have also described their acts of aggression and intervention as "bilateral matters," declaring that the Soviet and intervention troops would "pull out step by step" as soon as the "threats" were removed. Actually, what they meant by "bilateral matters" was that no one else should intervene, and what they meant by "pulling out" when the "threats have been removed" was that they were there to stay. The reason is that as long as they claim that the "threats" have not yet been removed, their troops and mercenaries can continue to stay there indefinitely. Now they are repeating the same trick in Angola. Although the tune is somewhat old, it still serves to show the aggressive and expansionist artifice of Soviet hegemonism.

VIENTIANE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE ASSESSED

OW181654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- The 2-day fifth "foreign ministerial conference" of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime concluded in Vientiane yesterday with a communique showing that the Vietnamese authorities want to continue playing the trick of "partial troops withdrawal" from Kampuchea.

The so-called partial troops withdrawal was first suggested in a four-point Hanoi "proposal" put forward at the "Indochinese foreign ministerial conference" of July 1980, one designed to silence the world public opinion for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The proposal called, among others, for the establishment of a non-military zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The "proposal," however, was rejected by the ASEAN countries and ignored by the international community. This time, the Vietnamese authorities, through the communique, alleged that its "partial troop withdrawal" would depend on the result of "contacts" with Thailand.

The communique asserted "the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand's security. The three countries of Indochina are prepared to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarters." "They are also prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other," it added. It said: The Vietnamese and Phnom Penh authorities "will agree on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea," "depending on the results of these contacts."

The communique alleged that the Hanoi authorities will agree on the total withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea only when the so-called "threat from China is removed."

The communique said "the conference is satisfied with the positive constant growth of the all-round cooperation between the three countries of Indochina and the Soviet Union...." It declared that the first "summit" conference of the three countries will be held some time this year.

AFP: PRC SEEKS TO PROMOTE KHMER ANTI-SRV SUMMIT

OW190656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0624 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Feb (AFP) -- China is seeking to promote a summit of the three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements by inviting former Premier Son Sann to Beijing when Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk are also in the Chinese capital.

Son Sann, head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, has so far refused to take part, while Khieu Samphan and Prince Sihanouk have agreed to meet. No date has been announced. (Son Sann said in Paris yesterday that he would be going to Beijing "at a date to be agreed on." But, he said, "I shall not take part in the proposed summit.") (In Bangkok, meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources said today that Khieu Samphan would go to Beijing tomorrow.)

The possibility of an anti-Vietnamese summit and the general question of Cambodia were discussed yesterday in a meeting between Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping and Prince Sihanouk. In a press statement after the talks, Prince Sihanouk said they had agreed on convening a "second summit of the three patriotic forces" and they "hope" Son Sann would agree to attend. Both Mr Deng and Prince Sihanouk judged it "most desirable" that a tripartite coalition be "achieved very quickly," the prince said.

A reliable source said that Prince Sihanouk had recently received a message from Son Sann indicating his readiness to confer "privately" during his visit to Beijing.

INDIA'S RAO NOTES 'NORMALIZATION' OF PRC TIES

OW161912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao left here today after a short visit to Thailand. Upon his arrival at the airport here at noon Monday after a visit to Vietnam, Rao told reporters: "India has friendly relations with both Vietnam and Thailand. My mission is to understand the situation."

Questioned by a Soviet reporter on China's policy toward Southeast Asia, the Indian foreign minister replied: "I would like to comment as little as possible on that. Our relations with China are in a process of normalization."

DELEGATION TO INDIA FOR MULTINATION TALKS

OW190932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang left here by air for India today to attend the "New Delhi consultations" on North-South relations and South-South cooperation, i.e., cooperation among developing countries. The delegation's special adviser, Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian, is already in India.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Li Luye, director of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences, and Indian Ambassador to China K.S. Bajpai.

YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES BANGLADESH VISIT

OW171530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Dacca, February 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese youth delegation led by Liu Weiming, acting-president of the All-China Youth Federation, left here for home this morning after concluding a 12-day friendly visit to Bangladesh.

Among those seeing the delegation off at Dacca airport was Ioli Ahmed, Bangladesh state minister for youth development.

During its stay here, the Chinese delegation was received by President Abdus Sattar, Vice-President M.N. Huda and Speaker of the Parliament Mirza Gholam Hafiz respectively. The delegation called on Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and other high-ranking officials. It also visited a number of youth training centres, factories and places of historical interest in Dacca, Chittona Khuln and Sylhet after its arrival on Feb. 6.

ATTENDANCE BY PRC AT PCF CONGRESS NOTED

OW190815 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 16 Feb 82

[From the "International Affairs" rubric]

[Text] The 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress was held 3 - 7 February. At the opening of the congress, a report was delivered by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, on behalf of the party. Delegates to the congress adopted a political resolution and the report of the Central Committee and elected the Central Committee leadership. Georges Marchais was reelected general secretary. In his concluding speech at the congress he stressed that the PCF will not swerve from its chosen course.

Delegates from communist and workers parties, national liberation movements and socialist parties from 112 countries were invited to attend the 24th congress. Yao Guang, PRC ambassador to France, also attended the congress by invitation. On 6 February Marchais met Yao Guang in the congress hall and had a talk with him. At a press conference held in the congress hall of the CCP, the PCF will send a delegation to China at a convenient time.

On 6 February (Alain Roux), a responsible official of the Chinese section of the Asian Affairs group of the PCF Central Committee's External Affairs Department, gave an address on the question of China at the 24th PCF Congress. (Alain Roux) said: Despite the intensifying antisocialist campaign against China and attempts to deny its successes, the achievements of the Chinese people are enormous. An important document adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in June last year emphasized the need for priority development of productive forces and introduction of the historical role of Mao Zedong. It pointed out with great clarity that the ideas of Mao Zedong are the quintessence of the collective wisdom of the entire party. It may be said that the Chinese revolution, conducted at one time in the past in a fanciful manner, is now being conducted in a businesslike manner. He hoped that the Chinese people and party will achieve complete success in building Chinese-style socialism.

The 24th PCF Congress put an end to the debate concerning the party's course and line which took place during the past 3 to 4 months. In his concluding address at the congress, Marchais said that this congress was the most lively and the most exhaustive on the questions discussed and that the discussions were the most liberal in the history of the PCF. The congress consolidated the party's strength. He stressed that the PCF, together with the Socialist Party, strives toward a common goal.

ITALIAN PAPER REBUTS ATTACK ON PCI-CCP TIES

OW151918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Rome, February 14 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party organ PRAVDA has a basic criterion of judgment on other communist parties' contribution to peace, and that is their complete identity with each and every action of the Soviet Union in international affairs, says a commentary in the Italian Communist Party organ L'UNITA today. "We hold that this is an erroneous and excessive demand," the commentary states.

Alongside the commentary, L'UNITA reprints in full an article in the Soviet paper PRAVDA which accuses the Italian Communist Party of failing to make any contribution to peace because of its support for China. The commentary refutes this false accusation.

Entitled "This Is No Dialogue," the commentary says that in the past two months the Soviet press has not published a single document or article by Italian communists. As a result, the Soviet people know nothing except distorted facts, it says.

In refuting PRAVDA's attack on the Italian Communist Party's relations with China, the commentary notes, "The Italian and Chinese Communist Parties recently reestablished their relations on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation in every possible way, full and genuine recognition of each other's different political stand, and free and open discussion."

According to PRAVDA's logic, the commentary continues, the very existence and strength of the Soviet Union means the defence of peace, the liberation of the peoples and socialist progress. "This education should be subject to political examination," the commentary says. "Conformity with peace, liberation and socialism cannot be determined a priori; it should be proved by facts."

And facts have proved that in not a few cases, activities conducted under the pretenses of defending peace and consolidating socialism ran counter to these objectives; in certain cases, they aggravated the international situation and blocked the path of detente, and in some other cases, they damaged the image and attractiveness of socialism, the commentary says. It cites as examples Soviet interference in Czechoslovakia and invasion of Afghanistan.

The debate between the Italian Communist Party and the Soviet Union has been going on since PRAVDA launched an attack on the Italian Communist Party on January 24, 1982.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING NORWEGIAN ENVOY

OW161255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here this afternoon with Tancred Ibsen, the outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Norway to the People's Republic of China.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION GROUP

OW160824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a delegation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions. The delegation is led by Tor Halvorsen, president of the federation.

During their conversation, Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan briefed the visitors on the Chinese trade union organizations and the role of the workers in the socialist revolution and construction in China. He expressed the hope that cooperation and friendship between the trade union organizations and workers of China and Norway will be further strengthened.

President Halvorsen said he will work for the expansion of political and trade relations between Norway and China.

Present were Wang Jiachong, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Tancred Ibsen, Norwegian ambassador to China.

DELEGATION ATTENDS IRAQI YOUTH CONGRESS

OW190843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, February 18 (XINHUA) -- The Iraqi General Federation of Youth held its 3rd congress here recently. The congress adopted a series of resolutions on youth education and on strengthening relations with youth organizations of other countries.

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan spoke at the congress on February 12, drawing attention to the dangers of superpower rivalry and its effect on the Arab region and some Third World countries.

A Chinese Communist Youth League delegation headed by Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the C.C.Y.L. Central Committee, and a Chinese student delegation headed by Lou Chihhao, vice-chairman of the All-China Students Federation, attended the congress.

The Iraqi Students National Union also held its 12th congress here recently.

ZHAO ZIYANG GREETES NEW COMOROS PRIME MINISTER

OW180338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Ali Mroudjae, prime minister of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoro, on February 16, congratulating him on his assumption of the premiership. Premier Zhao said in the message: "I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop thanks to our common efforts."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER VISITS PRC-AIDED DAM

OW131709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA) -- Equatorial Guinean Chairman of the Supreme Military Council Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has recently inspected the Bikomo hydroelectric power station being constructed with China's aid, according to a report from Malabo. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of the construction.

Accompanied by the head of the Chinese expert group during the inspection, the chairman had warm and friendly conversations with Chinese engineers and technicians.

ZAMBIA'S MUNDIA INSPECTS PRC-AIDED COMPLEX

OW160430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0128 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Lusaka, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia today inspected the Kabwe textile complex in central Zambia, the biggest of its kind in the country built with the aid of China, with a designed capacity of 9.1 million meters of cloth annually. The prime minister and other government officials were warmly welcomed by the Chinese and Zambian technicians and workers at the complex. Speaking after the inspection, Mundia said China and Zambia have a strong and deep relationship dating back to Zambia's independence struggle. He said Zambia is ready to further consolidate the cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and social fields.

Construction of the complex was started in 1979 after the foundation-laying by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian during his state visit here and former Zambian Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo.

BEIJING TELEVISION SHOWS DENG, SIHANOUK MEETING

HK190339 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 February carries as the first item of its newscast a 2-minute filmed report on Deng Xiaoping's meeting with Prince Sihanouk and his wife which occurred earlier that day.

The film opens with a shot of Deng in a reception room embracing Sihanouk and shaking hands with his wife. This is followed by another shot of Deng accepting a basket of flowers from the prince and walking him to a row of chairs, where the two are later shown engaging in conversation. Deng appears to be relaxed, rested and in high spirits, laughing and gesturing throughout the conversation. At one point he is seen smoking a cigarette.

While the camera gives alternate closeup shots of Deng and Sihanouk speaking to each other, the narrator says (text of remarks follows): "Deng Xiaoping said: There had been speculation abroad about my nearly 1 month's rest in other parts of the country. But in fact the present situation in China is one of unprecedented stability. It is due to the political stability and continuity of policy in recent years that we have been able to carry out our streamlining of the institutions smoothly.

"Prince Sihanouk said: The whole truth has now come out. The world pays special attention to the stability of your country and world opinion wishes you good health so that you will fulfill the historic mission your country and nation have entrusted to you.

"Vice Chairman Deng said: We are presently carrying out streamlining of our institutions. We must put an end to bureaucracy, overlapping and overstaffing of the institutions. The time has also come to solve the problem of the aging of the cadres. We are determined to take such tasks as a revolution. Of course this is a revolution in administrative structure, not a revolution against anyone.

"Prince Sihanouk said this is truly an event of historic significance and constructive revolution. In the course of their conversation, Vice Chairman Deng expressed firm support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation against Vietnamese aggression. He said we hope that the leaders of the three parties in Kampuchea resisting the Vietnamese aggression will meet soon and achieve positive results."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife are also shown at the meeting.

ZHANG YUN DISCUSSES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK180724 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 pp 2-14

[Article by Zhang Yun [4545 5686]: "Enhance Party Spirit, Strive for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style"]

[Text] The problem of party work style is a very important task in party building and a matter of primary importance with which people inside and outside the party are concerned. I would like to talk about my understanding and thoughts on this problem.

The Relationship Between Party Work Style and Party Spirit

A stream has its source and a tree has its roots. Party spirit determines party work style and the latter is the manifestation of the former. To talk about the problem of party work style, we should, first of all, be clear about party spirit and the relationship between party spirit and party work style.

What is called party spirit is the intrinsic nature of a political party. The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard organization of the Chinese proletariat, the nucleus of the socialist cause in China and the faithful representative of the interests of the people of various nationalities in China. Our party's intrinsic characteristics, which are different from those of other political parties, formulate our party spirit.

Each and every Communist Party member should acquire this party spirit. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said explicitly: "The party spirit of Communist Party members is the highest expression of the principled nature of the proletariat, the intrinsic quality of the proletariat and the highest and most concentrated expression of the interests of the proletariat. The tempering and cultivation of the party spirit of Communist Party members are the reform of the innate character of the party members themselves." ("How To Be a Good Communist," pp 94-95, People's Publishing House, August 1949) What does party spirit encompass, then?

We should take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our party. This is the first important principle of the theoretical nature of our party spirit. In accordance with the principle of combining theory with practice, we should unswervingly use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide all the actions of our party, conscientiously study and use the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to practically deal with new situations occurring in revolutionary practice and solve various new problems. In so doing, we will adhere to party spirit. If we fail to uphold or even abandon the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, or regard it as an ossified dogma while supposedly upholding it, or take a pragmatic attitude to quote out of context and distort it willfully, we will not be adhering to party spirit.

To strive to accomplish the great objectives of wiping out all remnants of the exploiting system and realizing socialism and communism is the second principle of our party spirit. As early as the time of the birth of our party, we had already worked out the party's ultimate program of striving for the realization of socialism and communism. This is a sacred mission entrusted by history to the proletarian revolutionary political parties. Only by unswervingly upholding this lofty belief, can we adhere to party spirit. If we give up this communist ideal and abandon the party's ultimate goal, our party spirit will no longer exist.

Working selflessly and serving the people wholeheartedly is the third principle of the party spirit. The Communist Party stands for the abolition of classes and the implementation of public ownership and collectivism. Thus, it represents the greatest interests of the broad masses of people. The interests of the party are identical with those of the people. The party does not or should not have any narrow and sectarian selfish interests which hold it aloof from the people. We should work selflessly, attach primary importance to the overall interests of the party and the revolution and serve the people wholeheartedly. This is the purpose of our party and an important criterion for being a qualified Communist Party member. The fact that every Communist Party member devotes his energy or even his life to the cause of the party and the people is the most perfect manifestation of party spirit. If a Communist Party member always thinks of his personal interests and disregards the interests of the party and the people or even goes so far as to seek personal gain at the expense of the interests of the party and the people, this means that his party spirit is not pure or that he has not acquired it.

Enforcing iron discipline on the basis of the high level of consciousness on the part of party members is the fourth principle of our party spirit. Ours is a centralized and unified political party which takes democratic centralism as its basic organizational principle. It resolutely follows the practice of "centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under the guidance of centralism" and resolutely observes the iron discipline that "individuals should follow organizations, the minority should submit to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the whole party must obey the party Central Committee." We absolutely forbid the existence of factions within the party and resolutely oppose any kind of sectarian tendencies and activities in violation of organizational discipline. Such discipline is established on the basis of party members' high level of consciousness. Therefore, it is truly authoritative and powerful. We should conscientiously act in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and always uphold the unity and centralism of the entire party. In particular, we should keep in line with the central authorities politically, always uphold the party's strict discipline and constantly strengthen the sense of organization and discipline of the whole party.

In so doing, we will uphold the party spirit of the proletarian vanguard. If we allow individualism, anarchism, extreme democracy and factionalism to spread unchecked, the party's organizational principle and iron discipline will be weakened and obstructed. This will lead to an abnormal inner-party political life and will trample upon the principles of our party spirit.

Maintaining close ties with the masses and upholding the mass line is the fifth principle of our party spirit. The mass line is our party's fundamental line. As early as at the party's "seventh congress," Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out: The fact that we Communist Party members can maintain the closest ties with the broadest masses of people is a marked sign which differentiates us from other political parties. In his "On the Party," Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "The standpoints of everything for the people, of holding oneself responsible to the people, of having faith in the people's ability to emancipate themselves, and of learning from the people constitute our mass standpoints. These are the standpoints of the vanguard of the people in regard to the people." We should uphold the mass line which is the characteristic of the proletarian political party, fully realize that the interests of the party and people are identical and that the act of holding oneself responsible to the party is the same as that of holding oneself responsible to the people and identify ourselves with the masses. We should share the comforts and hardships of the masses and should not for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses. In so doing, we will uphold party spirit and strengthen it. All erroneous tendencies such as bureaucracy, warlordism, tailism, closed-doorism and so forth will weaken or nullify our party spirit.

We should be very conscientious and never carry out self-criticism perfunctorily and should openly acknowledge and correct our own shortcomings and mistakes. This is the sixth principle of our party spirit. The fact that we conscientiously practice self-criticism and never conceal faults or hide our sickness for fear of treatment or put the blame on others is another hallmark distinguishing the CCP from all other political parties. We can consciously adopt the method of criticism and self-criticism to constantly expose and overcome shortcomings and mistakes occurring in our activities to educate ourselves and the people. This is the quality and character of the Communist Party and where our party spirit lies. We can judge a party member's party style by how he practices self-criticism. Those who fear criticism and self-criticism are not good party members.

The above-mentioned six principles of the party spirit embody, in essence, the intrinsic nature of our Communist Party which strictly distinguishes it from all other political parties. Viewing the situation as a whole, we know that these principles of the party spirit cannot be changed and transformed. If they are changed, transformed or even abolished, our party will lose its nature and characteristics of the proletarian vanguard. In so doing, it will inevitably degenerate, and no longer be a Communist Party. Therefore, party organizations at all levels and comrades of the whole party should always consolidate and strengthen these six principles of party spirit. They are not allowed, in the slightest degree, to weaken and destroy them.

Our party spirit is specifically reflected and embodied in the activities of the party organizations and words and deeds of party members. Those Communist Party members who are truly qualified and not merely nominal should possess this kind of party spirit. However, party spirit possessed by party members as individuals are like fingers which are different in length. Individuals' party spirit might change. Under certain conditions, some individual party members will strengthen or weaken or even lose their party spirit. Those who formerly neglected party spirit might attach importance to and strengthen it. Strong party spirit will become weak and vice versa. Pure party spirit might become impure and vice versa. All these are determined by whether party organizations are constantly providing party members with education on party spirit, whether party members as individuals accept the party education and whether they are able to conscientiously carry out the cultivation and tempering of their party spirit. If one can conscientiously study theories by integrating what he has learned with ideological reform and dares to build up his willpower in revolutionary practice, his party spirit will be strengthened and become purer.

Otherwise, his party spirit will be weakened and his revolutionary will lessen or he may even lose his communist outlook. Therefore, to maintain our party's intrinsic character, all our comrades should strengthen the cultivation and tempering of their party spirit and never become lax in their efforts. Young and new party members should exert great efforts. These veteran comrades who have been party members for a long time should also work very hard and take the lead in this respect. During his lifetime, Comrade Zhou Enlai had a well-known saying: "Learn, work and remold yourself as long as you live." "Remold yourself as long as you live" means a process of constantly tempering and cultivating one's party spirit.

Party spirit and party work style cannot be separated from each other. Whether our party work style is healthy is determined by our party spirit. Historical facts have told us: Within our Communist Party, there is no such a party member whose party spirit is strong but whose party work style is bad. There is no party member who has healthy party work style and very bad party spirit. Party spirit and party work style are in direct proportion. Some people with bad party spirit and unhealthy party work style always take extreme individualism as their jumping-off point. They act according to circumstances and are good at changing their guises and pretending. Outwardly, they act with feigned impartiality, but inwardly they are filthy. Such hypocrites and chameleons have shown their true colors even though they can deceive people for a period of time. They eventually are exposed and come to no good end. Only by constantly strengthening our party spirit can we truly improve our party work style.

The Relationship Between Party Work Style and the Party's Destiny

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that we should do well in improving party work style, restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and that we should regard the practice of enforcing party discipline as a matter of primary importance in party building and in bringing order out of chaos. We should grasp this work firmly. Why should we do so? Comrade Chen Yun's remark hits the nail on the head. He said: "The party work style of a ruling party has a direct bearing on the life and death of the party."

Whether the party work style is good or bad determines the people's will. The people's will in turn decides the destiny of the party. The masses of people will never follow the party blindly. They not only "listen to what the party says" but also "watch what it does." They appraise and assess our party based on the activities of party organizations, the behavior of party members and the advantages of the party's line, guiding principles and policies. All these will determine whether they trust and support the party or respond to the party's call to work together with us.

Two kinds of conditions occurred in the party's history. The first condition was: All our party members possessed strong spirit and our party work style was good. The party organizations and party members looked upon the interests of revolution as their very life. They always thought of the masses, trusted and relied on them. They gave due consideration to the overall situation when matters arose, kept the whole situation in mind and were the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. They had the masses in mind, and were eager to meet their needs. They never hesitated in shedding blood and making sacrifices in order to safeguard the interests of the masses and strove for the emancipation of the people. They thought and acted as one and their deeds were consistent with their words. The broad masses of people saw all this with their own eyes and were pleased. Therefore, they followed the party wholeheartedly or even supported the revolution and protected the party organizations and party members at the risk of their property and lives. During the years of the revolutionary war and white terror, the People's Army led by the party became more and more powerful. What were the sources of our troops? We mainly relied on millions upon millions of people who voluntarily joined the army. Wives sent their husbands and mothers sent their sons to join the army. They truly vied with one another in signing up for military service!

At that time, when our troops fought east and west on many fronts and were both on the offensive and the defensive, logistic support never stopped. Who carried out the transportation work? We mainly relied on millions upon millions of the masses who pushed their carts, drove their donkeys and used their carrying poles. Those magnificent sights were truly earth-shaking and soul-stirring! "Those who are supported by the people will surely prosper." Due to the assistance and support of the broad masses of people, our party overcame one difficulty after another. It was truly invincible.

Another condition is poor party spirit and unhealthy party work style. Party organizations and party members have given top priority to partial and individual interests. They show no consideration whatsoever for the overall situation or effect and always proceed from the advantages or disadvantages of their own units and themselves. They are fond of arrogating power, seeking private gain and resorting to dishonest means. They do not show the slightest concern for the sufferings of the masses and do not mind infringing on or damaging the interests of the masses and riding roughshod over them. They think in one way and behave in another, and their words do not tally with their deeds. Consequently, they have become more and more separated from the masses, turned into "armchair commanders," lost all popular support and suffered a crushing defeat. Judging from the situation as a whole, this kind of condition has never appeared before in the history of our party. Judging from individual places and individual party members, such instances are rather common.

Since party work style has a bearing on the destiny of the party, why did Comrade Chen Yun give prominence to the words "ruling party" and lay special emphasis on "the question of the work style of the ruling party is a matter of vital importance to the party?"

First, following the victory of the revolution, our party shifted from the grim wartime environment to a stable peacetime environment. From the status of being oppressed and massacred, it has become the ruling party of the country controlling enormous state power and national wealth and having contacts with various sectors both at home and abroad. The principal task of the party has shifted from leading the people to seize power to leading the people to consolidate power, constructing the country, building a strong and modern socialist country and creating conditions for the future transition to communism. This is an excellent thing. However, because of the fundamental change in the circumstance and status of the party and the task of the party under the new historical situation, the slightest negligence in party building will also result in new problems, produce certain side effects and affect the change in party work style.

During the revolutionary war years, one had to endure great hardship and run risks in making revolution, and there were not many small personal advantages to be gained. Most of the people who joined the party were dedicated to the revolution. They were always prepared to spill blood, make sacrifices, go to prison or lose their heads, and their revolutionary will was very strong. Speculators and waverers generally would not join, and even those who were swept in by the revolutionary torrent would also be continuously eliminated in the struggle. At the same time, objective circumstances also compelled us to make a success of party work style and to be modest and prudent in the struggle. We had to work hard, go deep into reality and keep in touch with the masses, and we could not practice subjectivism, bureaucratism or seek personal privileges, otherwise, we would be in danger of being defeated and exterminated by the enemy. At that time, the quality of the whole party was very good. Everybody attached greater importance to the tempering of party spirit and consciously improved the party's style of work. Therefore, even when troubles appeared, they were also not difficult to overcome. After the Yanan rectification campaign, our party summed up both the positive as well as negative aspects of the experience since the founding of the party, applied the method of criticism and self-criticism to carry out education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and enabled the party spirit of the whole party to be greatly strengthened.

This developed into the party's three important styles of work of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing self-criticism and fostered the fine traditions of the party. This not only guaranteed the survival of our party and pulled it through the difficult years of the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, but also enabled it to keep on developing and growing and to eventually score a nationwide victory with the all-out support of people of various nationalities throughout the country. Our party won lofty prestige among the people of the whole country and the whole world and became known as the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party.

In the face of the great epoch-making victory, under the conditions of suddenly becoming the ruling party of the whole country, what were the problems which were to appear in the party? Comrade Mao Zedong had foreseen them long ago. At the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, he warned the whole party: "With victory, certain moods may grow within the party -- arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living. With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks. There may be some communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated Bullets- We must guard against such a situation.

This well-meaning advice given by Comrade Mao Zedong was mainly intended for the veteran party members and cadres of that time. However, it is also suitable for the other party members and cadres who have joined the party since the founding of the People's Republic.

On the one hand, there are many good comrades in the party who have remembered Chairman Mao's warning. For the last 30 years, they have stood up to the test of changing environment and conditions and always preserved a strong party spirit and the fine traditions and styles of work of the party. For the sake of the cause of the party and people, they quietly immerse themselves in hard work, labor diligently and uncomplainingly and bend their backs to the task until their dying day. They are worthy of the honor of being called a communist. It is only natural that they are loved and respected by the comrades in the party and the broad masses of people and regarded as models for emulation. To make a success of party building and national construction, we must rely on comrades with this kind of strong party spirit and pure party work style as pillars and mainstays.

On the other hand, we must see that as a result of the change in the environment and status of the party after it came to power in the country, there are definitely quite a number of party members who cannot stand up to the test in this period. Consequently, those conditions which Comrade Mao Zedong warned us to guard against have appeared in varying degrees. The problems which occurred are even more complicated and serious than he had anticipated. Just as the broad outline of the resolution approved at the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission held in the spring of 1981 pointed out: Since the founding of the PRC, in our party "we have on the one hand certain veteran cadres who have been through rigorous tests during the revolutionary war and under the reign of white terror and certain advanced elements on various fronts who have joined the party after the victory of the revolution. After becoming 'officials,' they are fond of flattery and cannot be criticized. They become complacent and lethargic and gradually show no concern for the sufferings of the masses. They allow themselves to be covered with the dirt of bureaucratism, become arrogant, conservative, lazy and greedy for creature comforts and develop a 'special privilege' mentality. A handful of them cannot withstand the 'sugar-coated' bullets of various shapes and forms in society, mainly the influence of feudal ideas and the corrosive influence of moribund bourgeois ideas, and they change from public servants of the people into overlords sitting on the backs of the people or become mediocre people without revolutionary enthusiasm and with no sense of political responsibility and think only in terms of personal advantages.

"On the other hand, there are many people whose motives are not pure. Because they see that by joining the party in power they no longer have to take rigorous tests or risks but will be trusted and given responsible posts, they therefore use every means to worm their way into the party to scramble for power and profit."

Actually, we do not want these nominal party members even as a gift. Unfortunately, this kind of people have already wormed their way into the party. When joining the party, these people also verbally vowed that they would dedicate themselves to the struggle for achieving the lofty ideals of communism. In reality, they have a "small abacus" in their hearts. What they mainly want is to use the title of a member of the ruling party and take advantage of the status of the ruling party to reap as much profit as possible. Moreover, they are neither prepared nor have any intention of really discharging their responsibilities or making contributions to the cause of the party and people. Some of them even have ulterior motives and are bona fide speculators and careerists. How can we expect such unqualified or questionable party members to display strong party spirit or good party work style?! The large number of such people in the party will more easily give rise to problems in party work style. All this has obviously become even more conspicuous as a result of the new conditions and problems appearing in the building of the ruling party after the 10 years of internal disorder of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Meng Ke of the Warring States' Period, in the book "Mencius," said: "Without enemy states and foreign aggressions, a nation will perish." Ouyang Xiu of the Song Dynasty, in "Preface to Lingguan Zhuan," a history of five generations, said: "Worries and labor can contribute to the rise of a nation, leisure and overindulgence will lead to ruin." The historical lessons summed up by the ancient people are quite true, and they also deserve to be used as object lessons by our Communist Party and our socialist state.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, although enemy countries and foreign countries still exist, the threat of this kind of external pressure to the survival of our country is no longer as pressing as during the revolutionary war years. Under the condition of the peaceful and stable environment and as the ruling party, the quality of the ties between the party and the masses no longer has such a direct bearing on the prosperity and decline and the ups and downs of our party as during the revolutionary war years. Large numbers of troops, who lived scattered among civilian houses, have now moved to centralized camps. Large numbers of comrades have shifted from the countryside to the cities and large numbers of cadres have been transferred from the basic levels to leadership organs. Naturally, their ties with the people are no longer as close as in the past. After a while, the concept of the enemy's situation and the mass viewpoint of many of the comrades in the party soon begin to weaken and arrogance, complacency, bureaucracy and apathy begin to develop. At the same time, everyone soon forgets and no longer pays attention to the question of how to preserve the fine traditions of the party and improve the party work style. They often cannot coordinate holding themselves responsible to the leadership organ and holding themselves responsible to the people. We must also see that regardless of whether in internal affairs or foreign affairs, our work has become increasingly difficult. To begin with, the leadership of the party should be political leadership. However, for the sake of convenience, much of the work which should be carried out by the government is often directly taken over by party organizations. Consequently, there is no distinction between the party and the government and the party no longer runs the party. In other words, the bulk of the energy of party organizations is tied up in administrative work and the building of the party itself is slackened off instead. Under this kind of situation, it is naturally very easy to neglect the question of improving party work style.

Third, the reason we must place special emphasis on the importance of improving the party work style of the ruling party is also because whether or not the Communist Party will degenerate and collapse after coming into power is no longer an abstract theoretical question, but the danger really exists in actual struggle.

What our party has been through is sufficient to explain that if the ruling party neglects and slackens off the building and rectification of the party itself for any length of time, or even if it attaches importance to and firmly grasps the work, but cannot accurately diagnose the "symptoms" or write out a correct "prescription" because of the domination and influence of "leftist" ideas, the consequences will be disastrous. Under these two kinds of conditions, the quality of the whole party will further deteriorate, and correspondingly, party spirit will certainly become more and more impure and party work style will certainly become more and more unhealthy. If this situation continues, it will provide suitable soil or climate for the conspirators and careerists in hiding to unite and form themselves into a reactionary force, and they will take advantage of the opportunity to carry out activities to usurp party leadership. In this way, there will be the danger of the party being undermined and usurped and this will lead to degeneration and changing color. It would be well for everyone to think of the past: During the "Great Cultural Revolution" the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques took advantage of the mistakes of the party to arrogantly go on a rampage and wreak havoc. They turned the whole party and the whole country into a mess. In those years signs of danger appeared everywhere and there was a danger of the party degenerating and the country changing its color. Are these facts not vividly displayed before the comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country?!

In conclusion, it is definitely very easy for the work style of the ruling party to have problems. It is definitely also very easy for the ruling party to neglect party work style. If the ruling party is not well run, there is definitely the danger of becoming estranged from the masses, being sabotaged by conspirators and careerists and also degenerating and changing color. To always preserve the quality of our party as the vanguard of the proletariat and always maintain blood ties between our party and the broadest masses of people, we must improve party work style.

The Current Situation of Party Work Style

In the beginning of 1981, it was pointed out in the "summary of the third forum convened by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on implementing the 'guiding principles'" which had been approved by the CCP Central Committee that: "Since the smashing of the 'gang of four,' and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and with the hard efforts of the party, there has been a considerable improvement in our party's work style." "However, generally speaking, there has not been a fundamental change for the better in our party work style when compared with the early years since the founding of the party. In many places and departments, the unsavory trends practiced by the party members and cadres have become very serious questions." One year has passed now since this was published. Our party work style at present has been greatly improved compared with 1 year ago. Despite a varying speed of improvement on all fronts and in all aspects, the general situation is promising and the prospects are bright.

Speaking from the point of view of the CCP Central Committee, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and in view of the principle that within our party's highest leadership nucleus, party spirit decides party work style and the latter is the manifestation of the former, party spirit has been strengthened and the party work style has fundamentally changed for the better. We have strong grounds to support such a saying.

For instance, since the third plenary session, our party has redressed a large number of unjust, false and wrong cases in the manner of seeking truth from facts and has seriously implemented the party's cadre policy, giving a large group of proletarian revolutionaries who have undergone repeated tests and good cadres who are loyal to the party's cause a chance to work for the party again. Under such a premise, the question of collective succession of the leadership nucleus of the CCP Central Committee in carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future is completely solved.

Can the CCP Central Committee do this if it does not possess the principles of being selfless, proceeding with everything from the interests of the revolution and wholeheartedly serving the people and the resulting fine party work style?

For instance, the sixth plenary session has adopted a practical and convincing resolution which is full of the spirit of self-criticism regarding several questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state. These questions include complicated ones such as the "Great Cultural Revolution," particularly some major questions such as the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and how to correctly understand and view Mao Zedong Thought. Can the CCP Central Committee do this if it does not possess the party principles of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism and the resulting fine work style?

For instance, since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has been leading the whole party in turning chaos into order in various fields and has formulated a complete set of correct line, principles and policies in order to liven up the political sphere, the economic sphere and the ideological sphere and to advance and win victories under the guidance of the four basic principles. Comrade Zhao Ziyang gave an encouraging report on this at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC. Can the CCP Central Committee do this if it does not possess the party principle of upholding the socialist road and the communist ideals and the resulting fine party work style?

For instance, since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has been continuously calling for upholding party discipline and promoting party work style, and for this very reason, it has decided and has officially restored the discipline inspection committees at all levels, formulated and adopted the "Several Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life" and several regulations on the livelihood and treatment of high-level cadres. In addition, the CCP Central Committee has taken the lead in upholding democratic centralism, upholding collective leadership and upholding the launching of criticism and self-criticism in the political life inside the CCP Central Committee. As far as leading work is concerned, it has taken the lead in going deep into reality, going deep among the masses, carrying out investigations, seeking truth from facts, opposing bureaucratism and opposing lies, exaggerations and empty words. As far as everyday life is concerned, the CCP Central Committee has advocated hard work and plain living, opposed practicing extravagance and waste and seeking personal privileges, striving to improve as soon as possible the party work style which has been totally ruined in the 10 years of upheaval by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and striving to restore as soon as possible the fine traditions of the party. Can the CCP Central Committee do all this if it does not possess the intrinsic essence of communism and the resulting fine party work style, and consequently be bold in upholding the truth for the people's interests and correcting mistakes?

For instance, news of victory has kept pouring into the rural areas over the last few years. The 800 million peasants who suffered during the 10 years of upheaval and under the guidance of the erroneous "left" agricultural policies are content now, singing the praises of the CCP and socialism. What accounts for this change? It is because, since the third plenary session, the CCP Central Committee has been proceeding from our national condition, rationally readjusting the agricultural policies and vigorously pushing forward the agricultural production responsibility system. Consequently, the whole rural economy has been enlivened, giving the peasants something to strive for and gradually enriching them. Can the CCP Central Committee do this if it does not possess the party principle of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line and the resulting fine party work style?

During his lifetime, Comrade Mao Zedong put forth a tentative idea of "creating a political situation which has both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unified will and individual ease of mind and liveliness and vigor." This wish has fundamentally been realized in the CCP Central Committee since the third plenary session. Our CCP Central Committee has actually taken the lead in enhancing party spirit and correcting party work style. It has set a very good example for the whole party.

As a veteran party member, I am elated by the strong party spirit and fine party work style which have been realized by our CCP Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and I am confident that the whole party's work style will be improved under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

The promising situation of strengthened party spirit and improved party work style has been clearly manifested and reflected in various aspects in many places and departments throughout the country.

For instance, since the CCP Central Committee reiterated the party discipline and urged the whole party to keep political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee, the situation has been improved among the party organizations at all levels and party members who went their own way, feigned compliance and openly boycotted the decisions and policies of the CCP Central Committee. Regarding the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, although there still has not been strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions, the situation is much better than it was 2 years ago.

For instance, since the CCP Central Committee published the "Resolution on Several Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the sixth plenary session, conducted the forum on questions on the ideological front, reiterated the four basic principles and further expounded on the party's "double-hundred" policy, the ideological confusion inside the party has fundamentally been cleared up and the arrogance of bourgeois liberalization and extreme democratization has obviously been weakened.

For instance, since the Central Discipline Inspection Commission worked in compliance with the instructions of the Central Committee, worked in coordination with other departments concerned, and strengthened struggles against unsavory trends and deeds in violation of law and discipline in the economic realm, it has seriously investigated and dealt with typical cases, vigorously commended good people and good deeds and severely dealt with bad people and vicious deeds. Thus, the unsavory trends in the economic realm which had aroused discontent among the people have disappeared to a varying degree. Being condemned by public opinion both inside and outside the party, departmental selfishness which does not take the interest of the state into consideration and is only concerned with the interest of the unit itself and the trend of practicing extravagance, has changed. Criminals inside the party who ganged up with bad social elements, engaged in speculative activities, practiced corruption and theft, engaged in smuggling activities, accepted bribes and seized state property have been taught a lesson by the party discipline and state law.

Another example is that in the course of further implementing the "guiding principles," party organizations at all levels have generally restored the system of inner-party life. Integrating study of the central documents, CCP committees of the various departments and various state organs, and CCP committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have generally conducted party group and party committee meetings on life. Many places have improved the system of democratic centralism and established the system of collective work, bringing about obvious changes in some places where the patriarchal system and the practice that one person alone has the say existed for a very long period of time. Particularly, since the Central Committee issued instructions to all areas and departments on overcoming weakness and laxness in leadership and vigorously strengthening ideological and political work, the mental state and leadership work style of many leading cadres have been improved to a great extent. Grasping ideological and political work cannot be separated from grasping party work style. In order to improve the state of weakness and laxness, we must straighten our backs to carry out struggles against the unsavory trends. Many heads of party committees and party groups have personally listened to reports on discipline inspection work, personally made arrangements for carrying out large-scale inspection against unsavory trends and personally approved handling of serious discipline violation cases. They have taken the lead in thoroughly grasping work, starting with themselves and extending work from this point to all areas. There have been good examples of grasping party work style at provincial, prefectural and county levels in many areas.

Another example is that since the CCP Central Committee published the decision on two agricultural problems, the whole rural economy has been livened up and various forms of the production responsibility system have been implemented. In many places, party work style and the relationship between the party and the masses at the grassroots have been improved to various degrees.

Not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: We have made a judgment that the current political situation of the party and the state is the best since the 1960's. Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC that the whole economy at present has turned out to be better than we had anticipated. We should like to ask: Is it possible that such a good political and economic situation appeared without there being a great improvement in our party work style? Therefore, speaking from the viewpoint of the party and the state as a whole, we have already put an end to the dangerous situation created as a result of the 10 years of upheaval, in which individualism, anarchism, and extreme democratization ran rampant, in which factionalism took the place of party spirit, and in which the healthy atmosphere was not expanded, unhealthy trends ran rampant, evildoers were in power and good people suffered. We have led the party and the country onto a normal and healthy road of development.

However, we must not let success go to our heads and must soberly realize that unsavory trends are still commonly found inside the party. Unsavory trends are found in all departments and all areas to varying degrees, and the situation is grave in certain departments. Serious cases occur constantly. All this shows that there has not been a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. Although some unsavory trends have been checked today, they may manifest themselves again tomorrow. Although some have been checked in certain places, they may gain ground in other places. We must make still greater efforts in correcting party work style and must not slacken our efforts in carrying our resolute struggle against various sorts of unsavory trends inside the party in order to restore our party work style to the level of that after the Yanan rectification or in the early years after the founding of the country. We must enable our party work style to serve as a strong guarantee, play an active role in fulfilling our task of realizing the four modernizations, build a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and not become obstacles.

At present, what are the serious unsavory trends inside the party which merit our closest attention and should be vigorously corrected?

As far as the political and ideological realm is concerned, the problem of maintaining political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee cannot be said to have been solved in all levels. The letters from the masses and the cases of appeals and accusations of the party members in some departments and places show that a small number of cadres including leading cadres still feign compliance with the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies but stick to their old way of doing things. They always delay implementation of policies which should be promptly implemented and refuse to redress unjust, false and wrong cases which should be redressed. Seen from the ideological front, it cannot be said that everyone has accepted the four basic principles. A small number of party members still have the erroneous thinking of shaking off party leadership, shaking off the socialist road and promoting bourgeois liberalization. It will be impossible for these party members to talk about party spirit if they persist with their erroneous thinking and refuse to correct it.

As far as social and economic life is concerned, unsavory trends which are commonly found include making use of connections, doing things through the back door, giving banquets and presents, practicing extravagance and waste, benefiting oneself at the expense of the public by means of one's own authority, promoting departmental selfishness, seeking personal privileges for oneself, dependents, and relatives and so on. Many of these unsavory trends were first practiced by party members and cadres. Some leading cadres not only turned a blind eye to all these but even ganged up with these people, not feeling ashamed and thinking themselves clever. Proceeding from promoting unsavory trends, some party members and cadres gradually supported, tolerated, sheltered or even took part in illegal activities such as corruption, theft, speculation, smuggling, tax evasion and so on.

Being corrupted by foreign bourgeois thinking and way of life, some party members and cadres have lost national self-respect and they worship and have blind faith in things foreign. Even more, they try to seek benefits for themselves from foreigners at the expense of national pride and their own integrity.

In party and national political life and in economic management, bureaucracy is also commonly found. This has become a major obstacle in the course of taking the new road of national economy and building the four modernizations. Administrative work style and party work style are basically the same thing, and unsavory administrative work style is the consequence of unsavory party work style. In his government work report, delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forth that it is necessary to "resolutely change the unbearable situation in which there is a great number of departments and overstaffed organizations, in which the administrative structure is complicated, in which departments argue back and forth over trifles, in which there are more hands than needed and there is an excessive number of deputy posts and empty posts and in which efficiency of work is low." At the same time as we are vigorously simplifying organizations, it is demanded that leading cadres of state organs constantly go deep into the realities of life, go deep among the masses, carry out investigations and go to the lower levels and grassroots to solve practical problems. "We must resolutely correct the bad practices of shifting responsibility onto each other, being dilatory in doing things and being irresponsible in work and resolutely get rid of the 'yamen' work style of being enthusiastic in passing around official documents and correspondence but not in solving practical problems."

Why has there not been a fundamental turn for the better in our party's work style even up to now? There are many factors accounting for this and the major ones are as follows:

1. The 10 years of upheaval have seriously ruined the party's body and corrupted the party's traditions and work style, exerting deep and wide pernicious influence on the people. All these wounds cannot be healed in a short time. When we recall that it took our party 10 years from the Zunyi meeting to the seventh party congress to fundamentally exterminate the pernicious influence of leftist adventurism, it is not hard for us to imagine how tough the task is to exterminate the "sequelae" of the "Great Cultural Revolution."
2. Over the last few years, many party organizations and leading party cadres have not paid serious attention to grasping education in the party spirit. They always separated party work style from party spirit and grasped party work style merely for the sake of grasping party work style. They did not exert sufficient guidance or support in the course of struggling against various unsavory trends inside the party, only relying on a small number of people who worked off and on and were unable to concentrate all forces to work at one stroke. Neither have they made good use of the masses' supervision or press criticism to build up momentum. Grasping party work style in such a way can only get half the result with twice the effort, wasting energy and having very little effect.
3. From the upper levels to the lower levels, the questions of mixing party and government work and the party not minding its own affairs have not been solved in actual practice, despite the CCP Central Committee's repeated demands to find solutions for them. Up until now, a considerable number of party organizations of various departments and areas have not paid serious attention to grasping party work style and education in the party spirit and have ignored ideological and political work. As soon as they immersed themselves in production and business, they turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the unsavory trends. They could not exercise strong and powerful leadership or display combat effectiveness. In many cases, severe unsavory trends existed in the leadership groups themselves.

Therefore, they could not improve organizational life or carry out positive ideological struggles in accordance with the party's organizational principles and even dreaded criticism and self-criticism in the same way as people dread tigers. Grasping party work style faces more obstacles in places where the following "three kinds of persons" still occupy leadership posts: those who gained ground by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those who are seriously affected by factionalism, and those who beat, smash and loot.

4. There has been no party rectification for a number of years and the problem of the impurity of the party ranks and organizations has not been solved. It was mentioned above that some party members inside the ruling party might have degenerated and that it was unavoidable that certain speculative and ambitious members were admitted as party members. All this brought about the impurity of the party organizations. The party ranks were expanded by 100 percent amid the chaos during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and it is true that some of the party members were basically not qualified. This aggravated the situation of impurity of the party organizations. In January 1980, in the report entitled "The Current Situation and Tasks," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "At present, some party members are unqualified. Those new party members who joined the party when it was under the rule of the ultraleftist line had never received any party education. They cannot set examples for the masses and thus are unqualified. Some of our veteran party members have been qualified party members for a long time in the past. However, they have become unqualified now because they also are unable to set examples for the masses. We advocate party spirit and oppose factionalism. However, some people can never discard factionalism. A large number of people, including our veteran party members, have a higher sense of factionalism than of party spirit. How can these people be qualified?" Those unqualified party members inside the party have not established a revolutionary world outlook and have no communist ideals. The minds of some of them are filled with individualism and they even treat the distorted theories of "one's authority will become invalid if one does not make good use of it," "with power, one has everything" and so on as truth. How can they talk about party spirit? And how can they display good party work style?

5. Party discipline has not been strictly enforced. At present, unsavory trends involve political, economic, cultural and other fields. However, over the last few years, there were many obstacles in the course of correcting unsavory trends and party discipline was not strictly enforced. Punishments have been too lenient and perfunctory, those who should have been punished were not punished at all or were just lightly punished. Thus, punishments have not played the role of rescuing the individual and educating the majority of the people.

How To Bring About a Fundamental Change for the Better in the Party's Work Style

Over the past year or so, while affirming on many occasions obvious signs of improvement in the party's work style, Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out that a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style has yet to be achieved. He has suggested that a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style be achieved this year. The No 21 issue of HONGQI in 1981 specially carried "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks on rectifying the party's work style" and also an article by its editorial department entitled "Fight for a Fundamental Change for the Better in the Party's Work Style." As for how to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style, I think that the following several points must be further stressed:

1. We must pay close attention to education in party spirit and intensified training in party spirit.

In order to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style, a decisive part is the vigorous continuous conducting of party-wide education in party spirit so that every party member can consciously strengthen his training in party spirit.

On this basis, we must continue to firmly implement the "Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Life" and more resolutely fight various unhealthy and evil practices within the party. Taking good care of education and training in party spirit is a fundamental guarantee for the proper rectification of the party's work style. Establishing a proper work style will in turn stimulate the strengthening of party spirit.

The main contents of the program for education in party spirit should include: Education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; education in party regulations and guiding principles on inner-party political life; and education in the party's fine traditions and work style. At present, strengthening education in party spirit is a matter of urgency. I suggest that some concrete measures be adopted in a down-to-earth manner.

The discipline inspection commissions and organizations and propaganda departments at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels must join forces to work out, as soon as possible, teaching materials aimed at strengthening education in party spirit -- materials to be handed over to the lower-level party organizations for reference and to party members for reading or study.

Our party has said much about party spirit, as can be found in some documents of and appeals by the party Central Committee over the past many years and the speeches and articles of the leading comrades of the party Central Committee. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has also stressed and reaffirmed many points. For example, as far as the ideological line is concerned, we have reaffirmed practice as the only criterion of truth and opposed the philosophy of "two whatevers." Politically, we have reaffirmed the four basic principles and opposed bourgeois liberalization and ultrademocracy. In regard to inner-party political life, we have reaffirmed guiding principles for the actions of the party, have upheld party spirit and opposed factionalism and have supported the party's fine traditions and fought various unhealthy practices. In actual work, we have stressed that we must be down-to-earth, concretely analyze problems, do everything with reality in mind, uphold the principle of "no right to speak without having made an investigation," and oppose subjectivism, bureaucratism, factionalism, decentralism, and so forth. That portion of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee's "Resolution on Certain Problems in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," on Mao Zedong Thought, reaffirmed in a concentrated form some correct viewpoints and suggestions by Comrade Mao Zedong on the building of the party. Many slogans reflecting the principles of party spirit, such as "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," "fear neither hardships nor death," "be the first to march forward and the last to retreat," "be the first to suffer and the last to enjoy comforts," "the foolish old man who removed the mountains," "serve the public selflessly," "learn from Comrade Lei Feng," "party members must play an exemplary role and party branches must play the role of a bastion," and so forth, seemed for a time to have gone out of fashion. Some of these slogans were even criticized in newspapers and magazines as wrong. Now they have again been affirmed and advocated. All these principles, demands and slogans translated into the actions of party organizations and party members represent the fine party work style. Are they not very good teaching material on party spirit if properly compiled, expounded and developed?

Party schools at all levels should attach importance to education in party spirit and should not one-sidedly raise the theoretical level without regard to education in party spirit.

Party newspapers and magazines at all levels should attach importance to publicizing problems of party spirit and party work style. They must take the trouble to publish some theoretical articles on party spirit and party work style. They must always act in cooperation with the discipline inspection departments reporting typical cases and openly praising or criticizing them. They must conduct publicity in a big way to inspire and arouse people. They must stimulate the effort of various quarters to fight unhealthy trends.

As bastions in the forefront of work and production, basic-level party organizations should become regular classrooms for conducting education and training in party spirit.

We must regularly call party branch general meetings, party branch meetings and party group meetings and regularly give party lessons to party members and prospective members. These efforts, known in brief as "three meetings and one class" must be properly handled. But we cannot just talk nonsense or mechanically pass on what is being publicized. Instead, we should take the actual conditions of party members into consideration and conduct education with targets in mind. Through education in party spirit, we must enable party members to continuously strengthen the concept of the party, to consciously carry on the party's fine traditions, to put party interests above everything else and to better fulfill party assignments.

In a word, the party at all levels must in all fields tackle the problem of strengthening party spirit as a major issue in building up the party and as a major theme in strengthening the building of the party ideologically. The job must be done well in a serious manner.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "There are many party members who have joined the Communist Party organizationally but have not yet joined the party wholly or at all ideologically. Those who have not joined the party ideologically still carry a great deal of the muck of the exploiting classes in their head and have no idea at all of what proletarian ideology, or communism, or the party is. 'Is proletarian ideology not the same old stuff?' they ask. Little do they know that it is no easy matter to acquire this 'stuff.' Some will never have the slightest communist flavor about them as long as they live and can only end up by leaving the party." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 832) In judging whether a party member has joined the party ideologically and whether he is qualified as such, we must chiefly check to see whether he is imbued with party spirit and how strong his party spirit is. In training a prospective party member, we must pay primary attention to his training in party spirit, apart from giving him a fundamental knowledge of the party. Only after he acquires a certain degree of party spirit can he be admitted to the party. After joining the party, he must continuously strengthen party spirit and give expression to party spirit in his words and deeds at all times, embracing a fine party style. Every party member must have a sense of honor or guilt where the degree of party spirit is concerned. Within our party, we should create a trend where everyone equates party spirit with honor and lack of it with shame.

How should our comrades make a start in strengthening training in party spirit in order to acquire the spirit of the Communist Party and become a good party member who is imbued with party spirit and is worthy of the name? Comrade Li Shaoqi's "How To Be a Good Communist" is very good teaching material for strengthening training in party spirit. We should seriously read it and follow what is said. Every Communist Party member who makes it his ambition to fight for communism throughout his life must continuously transform himself in practice. He must distinguish between communist ideas and individualist ideas, between proletarian ideas and all nonproletarian ideas, between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics. He must correctly handle the relations between party interests and individual interests, gradually cultivate a communist world outlook and relevant methodology, solve the problem of joining the party ideologically and make himself a really qualified Communist Party member. Now we must build socialist spiritual civilization. For a Communist Party member, being mindful of party spirit and acting according to the principles of party spirit is an embodiment of a high degree of spiritual civilization.

2. We must purify the ranks of the party and perfect the life of the whole party.

In order to purify the ranks we must do an organizational overhaul. The impurity of the party ranks is a realistic problem confronting us and is one of the main reasons why our party work style has so far not basically taken a turn for the better. Therefore, in their speeches in the past 1 or 2 years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang have time and again pointed out: There is now really a problem of reorganization confronting our party.

At present, we must first properly reorganize various leading groups. In recent years, our party has done much work in this respect. But the problem has still not been completely solved.

This is a very complicated and unusually important problem. It concerns the party's organizational line. Continuous and serious efforts should be made toward its proper solution. We must resolutely get rid of those who made a start by joining Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in rebellion, those seriously affected by factionalist ideas and those given to beating, smashing and looting -- people who still exist in the leading groups. In no way can we show compassion and leave them alone so that they constitute a potential threat to the party. We must also remove from leadership posts those who obstinately resist and oppose the party's line and general and specific policies introduced since the third plenary session, those who take the lead in promoting unhealthy practices and even act against the law and those who are unamenable to reason and incorrigible. We must resolutely rid the party of those who have made serious mistakes and have become completely disqualified as party members.

Second, we must rely on those leading groups which have already been purified to further overhaul party organizations and purify the ranks. We must take effective measures to make a clean sweep of speculators who have wormed their way into the party to pursue their own ends and those careerists given to making trouble and carrying out sabotage. Coping with this matter is a long process. We must at all times combine our efforts with various tasks and show not the least slackening of effort in taking care of every one of these undesirable persons and in getting rid of all who are discovered. According to the standards for party members, the above-mentioned several kinds of people of course do not qualify for membership. But we cannot hold the sweeping view that those party members who do not qualify as such are beyond help. Therefore, in overhauling organizations, we must guard against putting things in simplified terms. All those Communist Party members who can be saved after being educated must be subjected to patient and conscientious education and be saved and transformed. Otherwise, we are very likely to make serious mistakes. Another point worth noting is that we cannot complete the purification of the party ranks at one stroke. We must not only work at it at present but also do so in the days to come. We must treat it as a long-term task in the organizational building of the party.

Apart from organizational consolidation, we must give a lot of attention to the rectification of thinking and the rectification of the work style. In solving the latter two problems, we must chiefly rely upon the whole party to further implement the "guiding principles" and other relevant central documents. Everyone from party committees and organizations at all levels to basic-level party branches must strive to improve organizational life and to seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism. Now some areas and departments are plagued by unhealthy trends. In several speeches in 1981, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that those who supported the central line were isolated, those who worked energetically were isolated, and those who spoke the truth and upheld justice were isolated. Some people made a point of criticizing and finding fault with those relatively active comrades. This actually discouraged what was right and proper and dampened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of party members. This trend must be reversed. Our party member cadres cannot neglect their party spirit and go with the tide, doing as others do and playing the role of "good old me." Instead, they should make a clear distinction between right and wrong where principle is concerned and dare to uphold what is right and proper and to wage a resolute struggle against those unhealthy and evil practices. They must strictly enforce party discipline concerning some people who perform poorly ideologically and who make a practice of defying law and discipline. Party organizations at all levels must strive to overcome the state of laxity and weakness, so that we can get well organized and be well guided in our work style and can distinguish between right and wrong, between merits and demerits and between what should be penalized and what should be rewarded, making the party branch a really strong bastion.

3. The whole party must get involved in taking comprehensive measures and vigorously rectifying party work style.

The party work style permeates and finds expression in the whole party's political life and various tasks and party members' words and deeds. Rectifying the party work style is the task of the whole party and also the duty of party organizations at all levels and the whole body of party members.

As adjuncts to party committees in rectifying the party work style, discipline inspection commissions at all levels, in particular, cannot shirk the responsibility. Some comrades have shifted this important issue completely on to discipline inspection committees and party committees, doing nothing and even taking it as an extra burden. This is a very wrong idea. Experience in several years fully shows that only by getting the whole party involved, taking comprehensive measures, linking up efforts at all levels and going whole hog can we basically bring about a turn for the better in the party style.

First, party committees at all levels must realistically strengthen leadership. In rectifying unhealthy trends, the most important point is to start with the leadership, set examples at every level and have one level take care of another. Facts tell us that where the party committee of an area or department has directed intensified efforts toward this job and exercised effective leadership, the party style changes quickly for the better. The stimulating effect of a turn for the better in the party work style on vocational matters and on production and construction is also very obvious. Conversely, where the party committee of an area or department has treated the problem of party work style lightly and is weak in its leadership, unhealthy practices inevitably remain very common and pervasive, making it difficult to achieve remarkable results in vocational and production fields. We hope that those areas that have achieved something in this respect should strive for still greater progress. Those areas which for a time failed to exert themselves seriously should also strive to learn from others' useful experiences and lose no time catching up. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, said: "If the party work style is not properly taken care of in Heilongjiang Province, we of the provincial party committee must hold ourselves responsible. I, for my part, must bear the greater part of the responsibility. If the party work style is not properly taken care of in various prefectures and municipalities, the prefectural and municipal party committees must be held responsible and the principal men must be made to answer for it." I set great value on what he said. If leading groups at all levels and the principal men of party committees, in particular, display such spirit and courage in handling the party work style, is there still any need to worry about not properly rectifying the party work style?

Second, discipline inspection departments, organizational departments and propaganda departments of the party are the three main active departments helping party committees in taking charge of party building. These three departments assume important responsibilities in organizational and ideological fields and in how to develop a proper party style in work, life and other respects. Therefore, the discipline inspection, organizational and propaganda departments of the party must act in cooperation in their routine work, sharing tasks and taking unified steps. They must also make well coordinated arrangements and take concerted actions concerning how to help party committees in properly handling the matter of strengthening party spirit and basically bringing about a turn for the better in the party's work style.

Third, various specialized departments, enterprises and units serving the people in such fields as the national economy, culture, education, science and technology must, on the one hand, keep busy with business matters and, on the other, take care of party spirit and party work style. Generally speaking, many departments connected with business matters perform relatively well in "paying simultaneous attention to the two fields." But the situation of the party committee of a department stressing business and production to the neglect of ideological and political work and paying no or scant attention to unhealthy party practices is also rather common. Such a trend must be realistically reversed.

Fourth, we must realistically promote democracy and safeguard the democratic rights vested in party members by the party constitution and the power vested by the state's constitution in the people to be masters of their own house.

The aim is to enable party organizations at all levels and leading party cadres at all levels, in particular, to receive supervision from the party and the masses. To consciously strengthen their training in party spirit, our comrades should not be afraid of supervision and criticism by lower levels and by the masses. They should instead actively create conditions and arouse and welcome all comrades, friends and people who show loyalty to the party and love for the party inside and outside the party to strengthen supervision over themselves, to criticize our shortcomings and mistakes at any time and to help us rectify unhealthy practices. The kind of attitude adopted toward supervision and criticism from inside and outside the party is in itself a test of party spirit on the part of every one of our party members.

Fifth, party discipline inspection departments at all levels must strive to raise their ideological level and their professional level. In their work, they must keep summing up experiences and lessons and get deeply involved with the world of reality. The aim is to make investigation and study, get acquainted with new conditions and solve new problems. In helping the party committees to rectify the party style, they must have a clear idea of prevailing conditions, get properly oriented, cherish a great determination and follow correct methods, in order to achieve outstanding results.

To basically bring about a turn for the better in the party's style, the comrades of discipline inspection departments must get armed ideologically, enhance their sense of party spirit, arouse their spirits, and cherish a firm militant will. They must set great store by "courage," showing no fear for trouble, no fear for hardships, no fear for great obstacles, no fear for offending others and no fear for a vengeful counter-attack and adhering to the principle of everyone being equal before party discipline and state laws. They must have the courage to fight all unhealthy trends and bad men and bad deeds. In the past, some comrades doing discipline work often confined the problem of party work style to the limits of a party member's life style and had a narrow outlook. Therefore, opposing the seeking of privileges in life was regarded as the sole aim of the effort to rectify the party work style. This represented a biased view. Should unhealthy practices in life be opposed? Of course, they should be. Should they be overcome? Of course, they should be. For a time, both the central and local authorities directed vigorous efforts toward this matter and achieved obvious progress. Such efforts should be continued. But judging by the situation as a whole, the whole party must at present especially focus attention and energy on overcoming unhealthy practices in the political, ideological and economic areas. In no way can we neglect or relax our struggle against the unhealthy practices in these fields.

At present, there are many favorable conditions when it comes to the rectification of party work style. The passive and pessimistic feeling of "a disease being incurable at its terminal stage" is unjustified. We should note that the party Central Committee has attached great importance to the rectification of party work style and cherished a great determination for that matter. Comrade Hu Yaobang urged the whole party to take up two important issues: The building of material civilization and the building of spiritual civilization. The rectification of party work style was also treated as an important part of the effort to build spiritual civilization. Recently, he again clearly stressed that in the new year, we must strive to bring about a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style. Under the impetus of the central appeals, the leading comrades of party committees at all levels and of various areas and departments have paid increasingly close attention to the problem of party work style concerning the ruling party. The great majority of comrades within the party and the masses of people have called on us to rectify the party work style as quickly as possible. Rectifying party work style is the common desire of the party and the people. A matter that has won such keen support from the masses of party members and people can surely be handled well.

COMMENTATOR ON PLACING STRICT DEMANDS ON CADRES

HK190855 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 pp 15-17

[Commentator's article: "An Important Principle in the Work of Cadres"]

[Text] Setting strict demands on cadres and taking good care of cadres who have resigned or retired is an important principle of the party's cadre work. Some departments and units pay very little attention to this. They have not shown due respect and concern for cadres who have stepped back to the second and third lines but give much consideration to cadres on the frontline and do not set strict demands on the latter. This has reversed the order of importance.

The fundamental goal of our cadres is to wholeheartedly serve the people and hold ourselves responsible to the people. The reason why we must set strict demands on cadres, especially leading cadres on the frontline, is that they have directly shouldered the arduous task of organizing the masses in building the socialist economy and culture and their work has a most important bearing on the development of the entire socialist cause. At the very least it should be demanded that all leading cadres on the frontline conscientiously and effectively implement the line, principles and policies of the party and become models of political unity with the Central Committee. They should not, however, merely mechanically copy and relay instructions, and even less should they all go their own separate ways. In their leadership work they must stick to principle and should also give concrete guidance. They should be able to frequently examine the work of lower levels and offer prompt assistance to their subordinates to help them resolve difficulties in their work and should become models of a high degree of responsibility towards the socialist cause. However, they should not merely talk about things without taking any action, hemming and hawing whenever they face a decision or performing their duties in a perfunctory manner. They must not only work 8 hours each day but must also combine an enthusiastic spirit with scientific method. Working creatively they should become models of raising efficiency in work. They must not pass their time in a careless and sluggish manner. They must strictly follow the guiding principles for inner-party political life, and by refusing to use their official authority for personal gain and steadfastly opposing unhealthy trends they should become models of arduous struggling and honesty in performing official functions. They should never pose as "special citizens," making strict demands on others while being very lax themselves. In other words, they must be able to prove through their own practical actions that they are qualified leaders worthy of their position and authority. No matter what position a cadre is in, he should fully realize the necessity of setting strict demands on himself and conscientiously performing his duty in his position. The higher the position and the greater the authority of a cadre, the stricter the demands should be.

What should the examination of whether or not a cadre, particularly a leading cadre on the frontline, measures up to the above-mentioned conditions be based on? It should not be based on what he has said or how others have lavishly praised him but should be based on what he has done while performing his duty at his post and on what achievements he has scored that have been acclaimed by the masses. As far as the secretary of a county committee is concerned, if after 2 or 3 years' work, he has brought about remarkable changes in building the party and socialism in the county through his work and has won the support of the great majority of cadres and people, he has proved himself worthy of his post and is even a relatively fine secretary of the county CCP committee. On the contrary, if after several years of work he has made no contribution and nothing has really changed, and if even after he has been offered assistance he has neither attempted nor accomplished anything, causing the majority of cadres and people to become dissatisfied with him, then permission should be given for his resignation from office and the organization should reassign him to work more suited to his capabilities and political integrity. It should be like this for the secretary of a county committee and for other cadres as well.

For a long time, a certain view has been quite common among some comrades. It seems that once a cadre has been assigned to a post, he cannot be transferred to other posts even if he has made no achievements for a long time. If he has not violated any laws or regulations, whether or not he is earnestly working at his post or whether or not he is worthy of his posts does not matter. Otherwise, the party organization will be asked to treat him according to the party's policy. This is a misunderstanding of the party's policy for cadres. It is incorrect and harmful. Only if we truly set strict demands on leading cadres at all levels can we spur them on to forge ahead, to raise their efficiency in work, to maintain and develop the party's fine work style and to resist corrosion of various non-proletarian ideas. Only in this way can we organizationally ensure the training of fine capable persons and the continuity of leading groups at all levels.

Stressing setting strict demands on cadres, particularly leading cadres on the frontline, does not at all mean that we need not consider their actual needs. The purpose of giving consideration to their actual needs is to provide them with conditions for serving the people better. At present, our country is not yet rich and we are carrying out economic readjustment. Even the people's livelihood can only be improved step by step. So matters concerning cadres' livelihood can only be tackled in order of priority. It is impossible to meet all the needs of cadres. We must also plainly tell cadres on the frontline that since they are entrusted with the important historical mission of carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future, they should conscientiously share worries with the party, understand the country's difficulties and make up their minds to work harder and bear hardships in their daily life. If cadres can set an example in this respect, the masses will have greater faith in the four modernizations and their enthusiasm to realize the four modernizations will further be increased. We are sure that the great majority of cadres are eager to see that our country becomes strong and prosperous earlier and are aware of the great responsibility they have undertaken. They have acted or are acting in accordance with the strict demands set by the party and the people. However, there are also a few leading cadres on the frontline who do not work hard but incessantly scramble for special treatment or considerations of this kind or that. They even make use of their authority to seek special interests. We should not be overlenient toward them. On the contrary, we should uphold the principle of setting strict demands on them. Only in this way can we help them get the loads off their backs so that they can make further progress.

We should give due political respect to cadres who have stepped back to the second and third lines and fully meet their livelihood needs. Viewed from the current situation, many units have made much improvement in this respect but quite a few problems still exist. What is most worthy of attention is: As soon as some old comrades have stepped back from the frontline, they have to work in another office and no telephones are provided for them. They are no longer given the same treatment as when they were on the frontline in reading documents, listening to reports, using cars, consulting doctors, distributing houses, in cultural life and welfare in daily life. When they were at their posts, people offered help even when they had no difficulties. But after they have stepped back to the second and third line, their actual difficulties are not reasonably resolved and remain for a long time. They are sometimes given the cold shoulder. "When a cadre is at his post, human feelings exist. But once he has retired, human feelings disappear." This phenomenon is a reflection of the bad work style of "snobs" of the old society in the work of cadres. It runs completely counter to the principle of setting strict demands on cadres at their posts and taking good care of cadres who have stepped back from the frontline. An important reason why this situation exists is that some leading cadres or cadres in charge of this kind of work lack politics in their minds. They are not clear about the far-reaching significance of old comrades stepping back to the second and third lines. We should understand that old comrades who can no longer take up heavy work due to age and physical weakness have struggled for decades for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people and for the cause of socialism.

They have been the party's backbone and have rendered meritorious services to the country. Today, they are still an important political force in our party and country's life. Although they have stepped back from the frontline, they continue to play their parts as long as their health permits. This is an important measure to maintain the succession and continuity of the party's leadership and to ensure the long-term order and security of our country. Only after they have shaken off their heavy routine work can they devote their time and energy to considering the overall situation of socialist construction and put forth suggestions and methods for handling matters involving the fundamental interests of the party and the country and for solving important problems of respective localities and units. For example, old comrades regard discovering and training young cadres as a matter of utmost importance. This ensures that fine young cadres will be selected and tempered better and mature sooner with the help of old comrades. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, some old comrades of the Central Committee have stepped back to the second and third lines. They not only have been able to play their roles as usual but even better. Therefore, as long as comrades on the frontline truly respect old comrades who have stepped back to the second and third lines, try hard to provide even more convenient conditions for them than for cadres on the frontline and pay great attention to their rest and health, they will then be able to play a role in the party's cause which other people can hardly play.

What is most important at present is that leading cadres on the frontline of all departments and at all levels, cadres of administrative departments of leading organs and cadres who are in charge of the work of old cadres must have a thorough understanding of the importance of work in this respect and should never regard it as routine work. The bad work style of "snobs" in the old society runs counter to the fine tradition of respecting the old and worthy Chinese people and conflicts with our party's principle of respecting and showing consideration for old comrades. If we tolerate the existence of this kind of thought and work style in the revolutionary ranks, we are indulging a bad work style to corrode and disintegrate our ranks, sabotage the party policy for cadres and harm the traditional bonds of friendship among revolutionary comrades. Only if we put forth the question in this solemn manner in order to warn comrades who are tainted with harmful thoughts and work style and if leading cadres set an example and regularly inspect and give guidance to departments concerned, will it be able to earnestly improve the work of giving due consideration to old comrades who have stepped back to the second and third lines.

In order to effectively implement the principle of setting strict demands on cadres at their posts and taking good care of cadres who have stepped back to the second and third lines, we must also take necessary practical measures. Organizationally, we must continue to properly reorganize leading groups of all departments and at all levels according to the requirements of "three-in-one" and the spirit of being capable and keen-witted so that they can truly become leading groups which can lead others in a charge and which have a high quality and efficiency of work. Institutionally, we must actively establish a strict and scientific system of personal responsibility and on this basis, give regular and realistic examinations to cadres in the light of achievements made by respective cadres and using the method of combining appraisals made by the masses and assessments made by the organizations. As far as policy is concerned, we must resolutely protect and support comrades who uphold the party's principles and policies and dare to bring forth new ideas, comrades who work with all their might and comrades who uphold principles and are not afraid of giving offence. This will make it harder and harder for those cadres who have neglected their duty and are irresponsible. Besides, we must set strict demands on party life, rigorously enforce the party discipline and state laws and resolutely change the lax and weak situation in organizational work. As to those who have seriously failed to fulfill their duty, who are derelict in their duty or who make use of their authority to seek personal interests, we should appropriately deal with them in the light of each specific case by criticizing them, transferring them to other places, demoting them, recording a demerit or giving them the severest punishment according to party discipline and state law.

There should be rules and regulations mapped out by organizations at higher levels concerning political and everyday treatment of cadres who have stepped back to the second and third lines. Concrete requirements should also be made in departments in various localities. A system in this respect should be formed. If the strength of work organs serving old cadres is insufficient or too weak, we must send more people to strengthen them. The system of personal responsibility should also be practiced in these work organs in order to ensure that each comrade is duly taken care of. We must uphold principles and at the same time be reasonable.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MAINTAINING POLITICAL STABILITY

HK190948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Li Honglin [2621 3163 2651]: "On Theoretical Firmness"]

[Text] Every ruling class needs political stability. Even the most revolutionary proletariat needs a stable environment in which to carry out construction after seizing political power. However, the turmoil of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was of our own doing. Later we realized that we could no longer go on messing up the country, and the popular feeling favored stability. In our present endeavor to achieve the four modernizations, it is all the more necessary to have stability.

However, political stability is also the result of the combination of various factors. In order to maintain stability, it is necessary first of all to have a correct line. Fundamentally speaking, a correct line is one which can enable us to develop production, bring about a prosperous economy and improve the people's material and cultural life.

To put it in another way, without a correct line, there will not be genuine stability. Why was our country in such a hubbub during the "Great Cultural Revolution" despite repeated calls to maintain "stability and unity?" The reason was that the leftist policy itself was creating confusion. With people being arrested and struggled against, contradictions becoming sharper and sharper and dissension and discord growing everyday, how could there be stability? Since no drastic measures were taken, it was impossible for us to remedy the situation.

At long last, the 10 years of chaos came to an end with the downfall of the "gang of four." However, the problem of the line still remained unsolved. It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee that this problem was fundamentally solved. The third plenary session criticized and put an end to the leftist policy and established the correct line. This was something that "conformed to the course of nature and the ways of the people." Here, "the course of nature" refers to the objective law. The line formulated by the third plenary session has become ever so popular because it reflects the objective law, tallies with China's actual conditions and gives concentrated expression to the fundamental interests of the masses. Why are the masses always afraid of changes? They have actually benefited materially from this line. They can see that this line will lead them and the motherland to a bright future. Therefore, they all hope that this line will be kept stable.

However, in order to keep the line stable, certain requirements must be fulfilled. One of the important requirements is theoretical firmness. The party Central Committee reiterated its call that we must uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought after the third plenary session, because it wanted the entire membership to maintain theoretical firmness.

Our party has long possessed its own scientific theory, that is, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and it is under the guidance of this theory that we have won a victory in the revolution. However, nothing holds good for all time. Historical experience tells us that it is due to our failure to consistently adhere to the correct theory that we have had to go through all kinds of hardships. This was borne out by the "Great Leap Forward" and particularly by the 10 years of internal disorder. Because we lacked theoretical firmness, the "gang of four" carried our mistakes even further.

Thus, many basic principles, even the rudimentary knowledge of Marxism, were branded as "revisionism" and subjected to "mass criticism." In the end, the theory of class struggle was probably the only theory that escaped the "mass criticism." However, this theory was no longer scientific because it had been exaggerated to the extreme.

We cannot reduce the 10 years of internal disorder to a theoretical error. However, without the theoretical confusion then, we probably would not have had to put up with the theory of "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," which had done damage to our revolutionary cause, or the disastrous "Great Cultural Revolution."

Why did the party Central Committee set such a high value on the significance of the discussion on the criterion of truth time and again? The reason is that this is an important polemic on the two ideological lines. The viewpoint of "two whatevers" represents adherence to the theory and line of the "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Unless the "two whatevers" are criticized, there is no way to restore the position of Marxist theory as our party's guide. Without the guidance of Marxist theory, whence the line of the third plenary session?

The third plenary session marked a historical turning point in the period of socialism in our country. At a turning point in history, ideological animation and ideological confusion will invariably arise at the same time. We might have put an end to the "leftist" policy, but it was not easy to rectify the "leftist" traditions. Such traditions had become a stubborn force of habit in some people's minds. Seeing the world in this light, one would invariably take leftist things as correct and correct things as rightist. Moreover, after years of "all-around dictatorship" in the ideological field, everything would come out once the fetters were smashed. Some people ascribed past mistakes to Marxism. They discarded Marxism and turned to the bourgeoisie for truth. They departed from the socialist road and turned to capitalism for a way out. These were factors that interfered with the line formulated by the third plenary session. In order to implement this line, we have to do more than just recognize its correctness. We must understand why it is correct, why it is socialist and Marxist in nature and not something capitalist and revisionist. Only in this way will we be able to know what to do when evil winds blow our way and to hold fast to the principled stand of Marxism when others are feeling perplexed.

Of course theoretical firmness does not mean ossification of thinking. As life goes on, Marxism will be developed. However, when it develops, it will not depart from principle. Only by upholding the principle of Marxism can we proceed from reality to study the new circumstances, solve new problems and draw new conclusions that tally with the actual conditions. If we depart from principle, we will slip farther and farther down the erroneous path and will not be in a position to talk about development. It can thus be seen that theoretical firmness is the prerequisite of the development of Marxism.

The opposite of firmness is vacillation. The gravest lesson we have learned from our theoretical work in the past years was our tendency to bend with the wind. It was characterized by the lack of principle and the ability to quickly adapt to the predominant trend of the times. Some people described this phenomenon as "serving politics." Actually, this was only half correct. Every political line requires the service of a specific theory. However, different political lines have different needs and different theories have different functions. A "theory" which bends with the wind can only serve an erroneous political line. The reason is that an erroneous line runs counter to the objective law and has no need for truth. To put it more precisely, it is afraid of the truth.

As for the correct line, a "theory" which bends with the wind simply will not be needed because it is more of a hindrance than a help. Of course the correct line also entails winds of different kinds, some of which are more predominant than the others. As it advances, the main current may stir up some adverse currents and hurricanes. Some grapevine news which deliberately embellishes the facts may also give cause to sizable storms. We must not bend with the wind. Bending with the wind often leads us to mistakes. If what this "theory" emphasizes is something which runs counter to the party's line, is it not more of a hindrance than a help? The correct line proceeds from reality and is formulated on the basis of scientific theory. Specific policies and measures will of course be developed. However, the basic principle of this line will remain stable. The reason is that this basic principle is none other than a reflection of the objective law that governs the development of society, and the objective law is stable. Hence, what the correct line needs is scientific truth which adheres to principle, not articles which bend with the wind. The best way for a theory to serve politics is to proceed from reality, unostentatiously state the truth, unswervingly use the truth to bring people around and draw the masses to adopt the party's line.

HONGQI DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL SELF-REFORM

HK180915 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Shi Jian [0670 6015]: "An Important Question in the Emancipation of the Mind"]

[Text] Basically speaking, emancipation of the mind is the use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to examine situations and solve problems so that the objective and the subjective become one and thinking and reality conform with each other, that is to say, seeking truth from facts. However, this is not an easy thing to do. This is because when people examine new situations and resolve new problems they are restricted not only by the development of objective matters and the level of expression of these objective matters, but also by their own position and capacity for knowledge. It is obviously impossible for someone having lofty communist ideals and someone who is shortsighted and selfish to have the same understanding of the conditions and the problems involved in the construction of the four modernizations. Therefore, in the course of emancipating the mind, one also encounters the problem of remolding the subjective world.

Is this to say that we are again raising the slogan "ideological reform?" Since the founding of the PRC, our party has followed the development of revolution and construction in upholding its unity with and the teaching of intellectuals. Since 1951, with the beginning of efforts to reform thinking, the party has also called on intellectuals to adopt the methods of criticism and self-criticism and to carry out self-education and self-reform. Under the guidance of the party's policies of unity, education and reform, vast numbers of intellectuals have made great advances in their thinking. However, the growth of leftist thinking led us to adopt various mistaken methods in our work to reform the thinking of intellectuals. Because this led to many abuses, harmed many comrades and created very unfavorable effects, many people now react against the slogan "reform of thinking." At the same time the broad masses of intellectuals have already become a part of the working class working to serve the socialist cause. The practice of raising the slogan of "ideological reform" is liable to reactivate the bias some people feel against intellectuals and could lead to the revival of such mistaken practices as discrimination, infighting and arbitrary criticism. This would hinder the implementation of the party's policy towards intellectuals and damage efforts to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the intellectuals. For this reason the party's Central Committee has neither raised the slogan "ideological reform," nor planned to use the slogan against either friends outside the party or intellectuals. This is undoubtedly correct.

Since our party has not raised this slogan, does this mean that there is no need for the broad masses of party cadres and people, including intellectuals, to bother with ideological reform? This is not the case.

The decision not to raise this slogan has been made on the basis of the lessons of historical experience, and the need to promote both unity and our work in no way suggests that a Marxist-Leninist can discard the principle that everyone must carry out conscious ideological reform. Comrade Mao Zedong emphasized that "the struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people to reform the world includes the fulfillment of the following tasks: Reforming the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world -- reforming their cognitive ability and reforming the relationship between the subjective and objective worlds." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, pp 272-3) Every one of us must steadfastly uphold this irrefutable truth of Marxism. During his lifetime, Comrade Zhou Enlai would often encourage others and urge himself on by using the phrase "live until you are old, study until you are old and reform yourself until you are old." This reveals to us an important principle: Only by continuously reforming one's subjective world in the course of understanding and reforming the objective world will one be able to unify the objective and subjective worlds. This reform of the subjective world refers to ideological reform.

In actual fact, the emancipation of the mind and ideological reform are intimately connected with each other. The call for the emancipation of the mind made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee means that we must free ourselves from the fetters of leftist errors committed before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the restrictions of the "two whatevers" and that we should return to the scientific path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It means that we must oppose idealism and uphold materialism, that we should manage affairs in accordance with the objective rules and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to examine conditions and solve problems. It means that we should liberate ourselves from the vestiges of feudalism and the influence of bourgeois thinking, shatter the force of habit and the fetters of subjective prejudice, and establish a true proletarian stand, viewpoint and method. The opposite of this is what we have called the ossification of thinking. Ossification of thinking reflects an ideological condition that is severely restricted by metaphysics. It means being unable to see the differences and connections between things and unable to distinguish the development and changes in things. Extreme solipsism is when this ossification of thinking develops to the point where one expects the whole of humanity to follow one's own individual ideas, wishes and will. If such ossification of thinking and solipsism are to be smashed, the mind must be emancipated; that is to say, thinking must be reformed. It is in this sense that emancipation of the mind and ideological reform are interlinked. The emancipation of the mind contains rather than excludes the idea of reforming the subjective world.

At the same time, however, emancipation of the mind demands only that we break out of old and erroneous restrictions. It in no way suggests that all restrictions, even correct ones, should be done away with and that we should be able to say and think whatever we like without any restriction whatsoever. The emancipation of the mind we are advocating must at all times be firmly based on the foundation of the four basic principles. At present some of the people who wave the banner of emancipation of the mind are in fact advocates of bourgeois liberalization. Seeking to break away from the leadership of the party and the socialist cause, they directly violate the four basic principles. This goes to show how great the differences are between objective reality and their own subjective world. If with regard to such people we fail to carry out ideological reform, will it not be impossible to achieve true emancipation of the mind? It is perfectly clear that if we are to emancipate the mind, we must first of all uphold the four basic principles and then work ceaselessly to reform any aspect of our thinking that does not accord with the four basic principles. In this sense emancipation of the mind is interlinked with ideological reform. Moreover, such emancipation presupposes the transformation of one's own subjective world. It is impossible to talk of any emancipation of the mind if an individual either fails to take an active part in the practice of changing the objective world or, during the course of such efforts to change the objective world, neglects to pay attention to transformation of their own subjective world.

To put it mildly, for people who have such an attitude, emancipation of the mind is nothing more than idle talk; or, put more harshly, such people are merely selling their own contraband goods under somebody else's banner.

The problem at the moment is that many comrades, including some leading cadres, lack any consciousness of self-reform. They become extremely resentful and contrary as soon as anyone mentions reform, criticism or self-criticism. This only goes to prove that as far as these comrades are concerned there is an even greater need for reform, criticism and self-criticism. Comrade Mao Zedong once modestly said, "as to myself, I used to have all sorts of non-Marxist ideas, and it was only later that I embraced Marxism. I learned a little Marxism from books and took the first steps in remolding my ideology, but it was mainly through taking part in class struggle over the years that I came to be remolded. And if I am to make further progress, I must continue to learn; otherwise I shall lag behind." "(Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, pp 382-3) While Mao Zedong had made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause, he still recognized his own need for continuous reform and study. So how can cadres at any level, all of whom are the students of Comrade Mao Zedong, possibly say that their is no need for such reform? The fact that Comrade Mao Zedong made some mistakes in his later years merely goes to show that every revolutionary must follow these words.

However, some comrades are still unwilling to reform themselves even though it is perfectly clear that their own subjective world is divorced from the objective world, that their own ideas, positions, views and writings are both different from or even divorced from revolutionary practice and do not suit or may even run counter to the demands, wishes and will of the masses. This is obviously a case of people sticking to their old views, methods and experiences, even though conditions have changed and history has advanced. How can such an ideological condition possibly suit the needs of socialist modernization? How can it suit the glorious mission of our party? While we are not able to raise again the slogan "ideological reform," we must at no time slacken our efforts to reform our subjective world. In carrying out our remolding of the objective world we must raise our consciousness of self-reform and work ceaselessly to reform our own subjective world. The only correct attitude is one that unites these two in both understanding and practice.

TAXI DRIVER EXECUTED IN BEIJING 18 FEB

OW181516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 18, (XINHUA) -- Yao Jinyun, 23, a woman taxi driver who killed five and injured 19 in Beijing last month, was executed this afternoon.

She was charged by the Beijing Intermediate People's Court in the January 10 incident in which she drove into a crowd at Tiananmen Square.

The court held a public hearing of the case on January 30 and sentenced her to death according to the criminal law of the People's Republic of China.

The court verdict said that Yao Jinyun was critical of the leaders of the first depot of the Beijing Taxi Company where she worked. Instead of resorting to legal means to voice her complaint, she, defying the law and disregarding lives and property, committed the crimes of harming public security and killing and injuring people, the verdict said.

The accused was defended on January 30 by lawyer Wan Min whom Yao Jinyun invited. She pleaded guilty and lodged no appeal to the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court within the legal period of 10 days after she was sentenced.

PRC TO HOST PETROLEUM ENGINEERS CONFERENCE

HK190344 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] An international petroleum engineers conference, cosponsored by the Chinese Petroleum Engineer Society and the American Society of Petroleum Engineers, is scheduled to be held in Beijing from March 19 to March 23, CHINA DAILY was told.

This conference, to be participated in by some 400 delegates who will present 84 scientific papers, will go hand in hand with an international petroleum equipment and technology exhibition to be held here.

This exhibition, covering an area of 20,000-square metres, consists of some 200 participating firms and 700 representatives from the United States, U.K., France, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Japan, FRG and Italy.

At the oncoming international petroleum engineers conference, the Chinese technicians will present 23 papers, covering an extensive range of subjects concerning China's experience in petroleum survey and explorations.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION

OW190625 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The journal GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] has resumed publication after being suspended for 17 years. At present, the first issue is off the press.

GAOJIAN ZHANXIAN is the official journal of the Ministry of Education. In a note to its readers, it said: This journal will resolutely implement the line, guideline and policy laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, firmly adhere to the four basic principles, proceed from reality and act according to the party's education policy. This journal will open special columns such as commentaries, debates, a readers' letter box, discussions between teachers, students and staff members and introductions to books and journals in order to make this journal brightly colored, vivid, earnest and lively.

JIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MEETING

OW180503 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The party committee of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District called an enlarged meeting from 11-16 February to discuss the important task of how to carry on the activities of building a spiritual civilization in a penetrating and sustained way.

All comrades attending the enlarged conference studied the important speeches by the leading comrades of the central authorities as well as the guidelines adopted by the all-army political work conference and the meeting of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units. They also summed up the achievements in 1981 and mapped out new tasks for 1982.

Speeches were delivered at the opening session by Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the party committee of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, and Secretary Lin Yousheng. After confirming the marked achievements won by the provincial military district in army and militia building, Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: In order to build a modern and powerful state, it is important for us to further advance the revolutionary spirit and a highly spiritual civilization. Moreover, this is also what we need to build a modern and regularized revolutionary army. In 1982 the party committees and political departments at all levels must keep in close contact with the new situation and make full use of experience accumulated in the past in order to do an even better job in building a spiritual civilization. This will serve as a direct impetus to all fields of work among the PLA units and militia organizations.

A closing speech was delivered by Peng Bo, second secretary of the party committee under the Jiangsu Provincial Military District. He emphatically pointed out: Greater efforts must be made to promote the activities of establishing a spiritual civilization in a down-to-earth way. This will help the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen to further distinguish themselves in emancipating their minds, standing firmly on ethics, observing discipline and advancing the revolutionary spirit of painstaking struggle. To this end, the following five tasks should be grasped firmly:

1. Ideological mobilization should be conducted on a regular basis to help everyone take a more conscious part in building a spiritual civilization.
2. Revolutionary ideals should be thoroughly implemented to help everyone build a solid ideological understanding.
3. Theoretical study should be grasped well so as to create a better foundation for building a spiritual civilization.
4. The advanced units and elements must be fully utilized to arouse positive factors.
5. The leading personnel at all levels should take the initiative in setting examples for others.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS INSPECTION CIRCULAR

OW161002 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] To lay the groundwork for the fourth session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress to be held in the latter part of March, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress recently issued a circular to the standing committees of the various prefectural, county and district people's congresses on organizing the deputies to the provincial people's congress to conduct an inspection tour between late February and the early part of March. This inspection tour should cover subjects centered around the 10 principles for economic construction at present, the question of developing spiritual civilization such as rural economic policy and the production responsibility system, the readjustment of industries and the reorganization of enterprises in the cities, the construction of cities and towns, market and commodity prices, social order, the education of young people and so forth.

The circular called on deputies at all levels to select one or two key targets for inspection in light of the actual local conditions so as to achieve a better understanding of the existing situation in order to make the necessary recommendations and proposals. Meanwhile, the deputies from various provincial organs and organs of other areas attending the provincial people's congress should heed the opinions expressed by the masses during the inspection tour of their units and departments or at the grass-roots units in reference to their professional work.

The circular pointed out: The deputies shall not handle problems directly during inspection but shall refer the problems discovered during the inspection tour to the standing committees of the local people's congresses or the people's governments for action. The circular stressed that the deputies should adhere to the fine traditions and work style of hard work and plain living in the course of the inspection. All localities shall not organize the masses to greet and send off the deputies. There should be no banquets or presentations of gifts. Units visited by the deputies should properly brief the deputies on the current situation.

BAI RUBING AT SHANDONG POPULATION CONFERENCE

SK171002 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the provincial meeting of representatives of advanced units and individuals in planned parenthood work successfully concluded 16 February. The conference relayed and studied the directives issued by the CCP Central Committee and State Council on implementing planned parenthood work. Forty-two representatives of advanced units and individuals spoke or submitted written reports. Meeting participants summed up and exchanged experiences, worked out measures for future work, enhanced their understanding, unified their thinking and strengthened their resolve to successfully perform planned parenthood work.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CCPCC committee including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Gao Qiyun, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Lin Ping, Li Yuang, Liu Peng, Zheng Zijiu, Ding Fangming, Li Sijing and Zhang Weicen attended yesterday's concluding session. Comrade (Yu Wang), director of the office under the state planned parenthood committee, also attended.

Comrade Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. He extended greetings and respect to the meeting participants and the thousands upon thousands of workers on the planned parenthood front and urged them to keep up their good work and achieve still greater achievements.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Since the third plenary session of the party, the situation in the province has developed rapidly. The various undertakings are progressing well. Great achievements have been scored in planned parenthood work. However, we must note there is still much to be done in our work. The province's population growth rate is still incompatible with that of economic growth. Whether or not we can readjust the economy, accelerate economic growth and raise the people's living standards depends largely on controlling population growth. Therefore, the issue of planned parenthood is not one of a limited number of children a couple can have but one vital to the success of our country's modernization program, a long-term strategic task which merits our attention and effort. The 1982 provincial population growth rate should be controlled at 12 per thousand. This is an arduous task. We must earnestly relay, study and implement the directives issued by the CCP Central Committee and State Council on planned parenthood work, acquire a correct understanding of the new situation confronting planned parenthood work, study the new situation and solve new questions in a practical manner and ensure successful fulfillment of the population plan.

Leadership and the vast number of cadres in party and government organs at all levels must make protracted, intensive and unremitting efforts to educate the masses and carry out meticulous ideological work to make them fully conscious of planned parenthood. Continued vigorous efforts should be made to encourage couples to have only one child, place restrictions on having a second child and prohibit a third child. We should mobilize and encourage more people to delay marriages, defer childbearing, bear fewer children but raise them well. We must earnestly grasp the party's policies and keep in mind the appeal of the open letter issued by the party Central Committee on recruiting party and CYL members and promoting cadres. Party and CYL members must set a good example and play a leading role.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: Planned parenthood concerns thousands upon thousands of households, is an important matter concerning policies and requires a great amount of work. Party committees and government at all levels must step up leadership and assign a secretary or responsible comrade to attend to planned parenthood work on a regular basis. First secretaries should personally take up matters of crucial importance. Special attention should be paid to supporting grassroots cadres, planned parenthood personnel and activists to boldly perform their tasks and helping them solve problems in work. The various departments and mass organizations must support planned parenthood work and conscientiously implement measures. Comrades in charge of parenthood work should value and rely on support of the masses, be good at mobilizing them, follow a mass line and actively and patiently perform a meticulous job. We should refrain from forcing or commanding the masses to do this or that and prevent other violations of law and discipline to ensure a smooth and healthy development of planned parenthood work.

Amid warm applause, leading comrades attending the meeting, on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and government, awarded certificates of merit and pennants to 1,751 advanced units and 1,075 advanced individuals.

CCP REPRESENTATIVES MEET SHANDONG PEASANTS

OW190137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Summary] Jinan, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- "On this year's Lantern Festival, all members of Daquncun brigade in Guan County, Shandong, and the beloved representatives dispatched by the CCP Central Committee jubilantly celebrated the meaningful festival together."

On 21 January, RENMIN RIBAO published a letter from the brigade expressing its members' joyful hearts for becoming well-off. The leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council were very glad to read the letter.

"Under the instruction of Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the State Agricultural Commission and RENMIN RIBAO dispatched Yang Dezhong and other comrades to call on the brigade members on the 14th day of the first lunar month; present them the Zhongnanhai picture albums; young people's books; fine varieties of wheat, cotton, corn and other gifts; and celebrate the Lantern Festival with them."

At the Daquncun brigade meeting, Comrade Yang Dezhong warmly praised the brigade members' achievements in developing production. In accordance with the CCP Central Committee and the State Council's present policy on rural work, he made the following suggestions:

1. It is necessary to firmly believe that the CCP Central Committee will persistently implement the correct line and policy carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.
2. It is necessary to bring the role of science and techniques into full play to further develop agricultural production.
3. It is necessary to keep to the dominant role of a planned economy and simultaneously take the interests of the state, the collective and the individual into consideration.
4. It is necessary to vigorously promote socialist spiritual civilization and strengthen party building at the grassroots level.

HENAN CITED BY MINISTRY FOR JANUARY COAL OUTPUT

HK181444 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Summary] The Ministry of Coal Industry recently gave the Henan provincial coal bureau a citation for having achieved good results in coal production in January.

"Since the beginning of this year, the leading cadres of the coal mining units in Henan have changed their work style and gone to the grassroots level to direct the workers and staff members to fight in unity, thereby achieving good results in coal production. The coal mines at and above the county level in the province have overfulfilled their raw coal production plan by more than 230,000 tons. Henan is one of the provinces which has increased their coal output by a relative large margin. The Jiaozuo, Pingdingshan, Hebi, Yima and Xinli mining bureaus have been cited for having overfulfilled their production plan by 180,000 tons and having increased their output by 3.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. Of these, the Yima and Xinli mining bureaus have overfulfilled their production plan by more than 50,000 tons."

The Ministry of Coal Industry also called on the miners to score excellent results as a means of greeting the convention of the national meeting of model workers on the coal production front.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 12 FEB

HK130237 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress opened in Wuchang on 12 February. Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, declared the session open.

Governor Han Ningfu then delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial people's government. He said: The province overfulfilled its national economic plans in 1981. The agricultural harvest was relatively good. Industrial production rose by 10.2 percent, following an average 18.6 percent increase in the previous 3 years. Good achievements were also scored in other aspects of work.

After affirming the successes, Governor Han Ningfu said: "We must clearly see the shortcomings and problems in our work. These are mainly: Economic results are not good enough; some places do not do well enough in handling the interests of the state, the collective and the individual; there is not enough research in the practicality of capital construction; and we have failed to tackle sufficiently well certain problems closely involving the people's daily life. We must seriously sum up experiences and lessons and take effective steps to solve these problems properly."

On the tasks for this year, Han Ningfu said: "In order to fulfill the year's national economic plans in the province, we must succeed in the following work: 1) Rely on the policies and on science to speed up all-round agricultural development and strive for bumper harvests this year; 2) while giving precedence to improving economic results, we must strive to continue to maintain relatively good development speed in industrial production; 3) further control the scale of capital construction and strive to improve the effective use of investment; 4) support production, increase sources of revenue, develop trade and enliven the economy; 5) strive to develop education, science, culture and public health, and raise the people's level of science and culture."

Han Ningfu said: "The Central Committee has frequently pointed out that we must grasp the building of socialist material civilization with one hand and the building of socialist spiritual civilization with the other, and gain new success in both these aspects. The experiences of last year show that material civilization and spiritual civilization are closely linked to and stimulate each other. We can only ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and the socialist orientation of building material civilization if we build a high degree of spiritual civilization while building material civilization."

"This year we must truly succeed in grasping the two together, strive for notable results in building spiritual civilization, and fulfill the demand put forward by the Central Committee for decisive turns for the better in party work style, social mood and social order."

Lin Shaonan, vice governor and director of the provincial finance bureau, then delivered a report on the execution of the province's 1981 budget and the budget tasks for 1982.

Other executive chairmen present at the opening session included Zhang Xiulong, Liu Jin, Han Dongshan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, Li Wei, and Xue Tan. Participants in the current provincial CPPCC session were present as observers.

Session Concludes 18 Feb

HK190357 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Hubei Provincial People's Congress concluded on 18 February. Executive Chairman Chen Pixian presided at the closing session. The participants seriously studied Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and discussed and examined the government work report of Governor Han Ningfu and the other work reports presented to it. The session passed a resolution approving the Han Ningfu report and calling on the government and people to implement its proposals. The session also passed resolutions on the other work reports.

Also present as executive chairmen were Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Wang Haishan, Jiang Zhonghua, Xu Daoqi, Wang Qun, Wang Degui, Chu Chuanyu, (Zhang Mingchun), (Tang Ruipu), (Ma Gongjin), (Dang Changde), (Zhao Wenhua) and (Han Yongchang).

The session elected the following as additional members of the provincial people's congress standing committee: (Wen Ying), (Zhang Sanjie), (Li Rongjiu), (Wang Songqian), (Yi Qing) and (Zhang Anshan).

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION

HK160237 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Summary] Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee and government Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi and Li Wei went to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC on 15 February to listen to reports and solicit the members' views. "Chen Pixian and Han Ningfu made speeches after listening to the members' views. Comrade Chen Pixian spoke on the importance of united front work and expressed his willingness to make friends with the members. Comrade Han Ningfu spoke on questions of party work style and of linking theory with reality."

BRIEFS

HUNAN PRICE INSPECTION GROUPS -- According to HUNAN RIBAO, during their inspection tour in Changsha around the Spring Festival, the commodity price inspection groups of the Hunan provincial people's congress standing committee and the Changsha municipal people's congress standing committee, in a timely manner and jointly with the provincial and municipal people's governments' organizations concerned, corrected the unhealthy practices of forcing up commodity prices, cheating on grades and giving less than the proper weight or amount. During a visit to Changsha provisions shop, comrades of the inspection groups discovered that the average weight of the marked half-jin cracker boxes marked half-jin was under 4 liang. They then instructed shops concerned to stop selling this kind of commodity and asked Changsha candy-cracker factory, producer of the commodity, to quickly call in cracker cases sent out. After learning of this, the factory immediately sent trucks to call in all such cracker boxes. It then made up the deficiencies before sending them out once again. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Feb 82 HK]

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES 1982 DEVELOPMENT TASKS

HK190251 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee convened a meeting of prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries 13 January to 14 February. The meeting concentrated on discussing the questions of further readjusting the province's national economy, vigorously promoting diversification while grasping grain production, and taking resolute action to implement the spirit of the Central Committee's instructions and strive for a decisive turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order this year. The participating prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned summed up and exchanged last year's work experiences and put forward the targets for endeavor in 1982. Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Zhao Zengyi, Gao Zhiguo and Liu Susheng, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, made speeches. Comrade An Pingsheng delivered a summation. Comrade Liu Zhuofu, director of the state prices general bureau, spoke on continuing to stabilize market prices.

The meeting unanimously held: The situation in Yunnan is getting better every year, with continual improvements in economic development, political stability, and unity of nationalities. However we must also soberly realize that there are many difficulties on the way ahead. We must work hard, and cannot take things lightly.

The meeting put forward the main task for 1982: Grasp the building of material civilization with one hand and the building of spiritual civilization with the other. The meeting held: The important thing is to get the major building political principles correct. First, we must persistently follow the principle of taking planned economy as the primary thing and regulation by market mechanism as the secondary. Second, we must further shift our work focus to economic construction. At the same time, we must persistently put ideological and political work to the fore.

Under the guidance of planned economy, regulation by market mechanism plays a good role in major respects in enlivening the economy. However, some people erroneously hold that regulation by market mechanism can be expanded without limit and that planned economy is not needed and can be pushed aside. In order to maintain the principle of taking planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as secondary, it is necessary to further clarify certain problems in guiding ideology and handle them well. On the relationship between developing grain production and promoting diversification, it is necessary to strive to achieve grain self-sufficiency and surplus as quickly as possible, and give free rein to developing diversification on that basis.

Industry, commerce and agriculture must all pay attention to improving economic results. All enterprises, undertakings and units must improve management, overcome waste, cut production costs and improve quality. The key to improving economic results lies in bringing into further play the enthusiasm of the workers and the enterprises. It is necessary to continue to get a good grasp of the economic responsibility systems. We must sum up and improve the economic responsibility systems in industry and commerce, and also gradually put the agricultural production responsibility systems on a sound basis and perfect them. We must maintain the principle of regarding the collective, the household and the state as an organic whole. The various policies governing small rural freedoms have played a positive role, and we must uphold them.

The meeting held: It is necessary to further shift the work focus to economic construction. At the same time, we must persistently put ideological and political work to the fore. We must correctly handle in guiding ideology the relationship between economic work and ideological and political work. The proposal of the third plenary session that the work focus of the whole party should be shifted to economic construction is of far-reaching historical significance. The party committees and government departments have made considerable progress in grasping economic work in recent years.

However, this is still not enough. Many problems in economic work have not yet been considered. New experiences, situations and problems are arising all the time. This requires that we devote great effort to further grasping economic work. Many problems and difficulties can only be solved if the economy develops. However, while carrying out socialist economic construction, we must uphold the four basic principles and bring the masses' enthusiasm into full play. This requires that we uphold the principle of putting ideological and political work to the fore. We must study and uphold many important viewpoints put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong in this respect. We must further bring about the shift of work focus.

Ideological and political work is the guarantee for doing a good job in economic work. Ideological work certainly cannot be relaxed. To mobilize the masses' enthusiasm to build the four modernizations, we depend first on ideological and political work and second on material interests. Both of these are essential. In strengthening ideological and political work, we must first solve the problem of party work style, and strive for a decisive turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order before the end of the year. The key to accomplishing this lies in correcting the party work style, and applying party work style to lead forward the people's work style. Beginning with the provincial CCP committee standing committee, the CCP committees at and above county level must strictly observe the party's organizational life, seriously launch criticism and self-criticism and set strict demands on themselves. They must check to see whether they have resolutely implemented the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session; carried out the party's tasks in a serious and responsible way; observed the party life principles and state decrees in a model way; resisted sinister trends; strengthened unity and maintained close ties with the masses. They must wage resolute struggle against violations of law in the economic field, and strictly observe party, government and legal discipline; they must certainly not turn a blind eye to malpractices, and indulge and harbor corrupt officials.

We must conduct universal education in patriotism, and teach the masses to love our great socialist motherland. We must step up education for youths and juveniles and advocate the study of recent and modern Chinese history, to enhance their understanding of our great motherland, of the CCP and of the new China.

In the rural areas, we must organize the peasants into a powerful social force. To vigorously develop agricultural production and curb sinister trends in the rural areas require uniting the peasants to become the force for the party to rely on in carrying out all rural work.

Yunnan, located on the motherland's border, cannot do without a concept of class struggle and of alertness to the presence of the enemy. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance.

The meeting held: Yunnan's tasks for 1982 are very heavy and arduous. The key lies in implementing them down to the basic levels. The province and the prefectures and counties must send forces down to the grassroots to step up investigation and study and exercise face-to-face leadership. We must not relax for a single day. We must brace our spirits, work hard, implement all the tasks well and score still greater successes this year.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN GENERATING QUOTA -- By 29 January, the Yunnan provincial power bureau had fulfilled its January quota for generating some 298 million kilowatt-hours 3 days ahead of schedule. Since last winter, it has scarcely rained and the province has thus suffered from insufficient rainfall. The province's hydroelectricity output has been adversely affected and thus the thermal powerplants' tasks have been made more difficult. In light of this situation, the leaders of the bureau led office cadres to go deep into the grassroots to conduct investigation and seriously study the situation. After New Year's Day, they took effective measures to arrange for the supply of fuel for the thermal powerplants so as to ensure sufficient coal for use in the plants. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL REPORTS RISE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW180029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hohhot, February 17 (XINHUA) -- 1981 industrial and agricultural output value in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region rose 4.9 percent from 1980, despite drought and heavy snow, according to regional authorities today.

The central and regional governments last year invested 54 million yuan in the region's light and textile industries and largely in wool, leather and dairy production, authorities said. Grain output rose 28.6 percent, oil crops grew 28.9 percent and sugar beet rose 18.5 percent.

Per capita income for peasants and herdsmen was 215 yuan and 300 yuan respectively, an increase of 19.4 percent and 13.2 percent over 1980, a spokesman said.

Output value of the light and textile industries last year increased 11.3 percent from 1980, the spokesman said. Heavy industrial output value fell 6.5 percent.

Foreign trade organizations in the region surpassed quotas for exports of cattle, granulated sugar, synthetic fibre fabrics, rolled steel and others last year, the authorities said. Coal exports also increased.

Manufacture of special products such as saddles, riding boots and saddle cloth used by inhabitants of the region increased last year, authorities said. More than 1,000 yurts, which are tents used by the plain herdsmen, 3,000 beds and 190,000 pieces of furniture were produced.

As a result of the increased production, urban savings last year grew 28.8 percent from 1980 and rural savings grew 48.53 percent, authorities said.

The region signed 67 agreements for economic and technical cooperation with Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin Municipalities, and Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Jilin and Hubei Provinces.

The region's 1982 plan for light industrial output will increase 6 percent; heavy industrial output 2.3 percent; and agriculture, including forestry and animal husbandry, 4.6 percent. Capital investment will grow 18 percent.

SHANXI INCREASES JANUARY INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

HK190730 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Report: "Shanxi Industry and Communications Production Victorious in January Battle"]

[Text] In the first month of this year, the output value of industrial production and communications of our province reached the highest level recorded in the past few months. It scored a 5.5 percent rise over January of 1981.

Statistics show that in January, 7 of the 11 prefectures and municipalities of the province reported a rise in industrial output value over the same month in 1981. For instance, Taiyuan municipality's output rose by 14.1 percent; Changzhi municipality's, by 12.2 percent; Yenbei Prefecture's, by 10.6 percent; and Yangquan municipality's, by 10.3 percent. Sixty-six of the 100 major products registered increases in January output or equaled January 1981 output levels.

In January light and textile industries increased their output value by 18.7 percent and 15.7 percent respectively over that in the same month of 1981. Output of major products such as printed and dyed fabrics was up 43.5 percent; knitting wool, 34.7 percent; electric light bulbs, 56.5 percent; cigarettes, 16.55 percent; beverages 20.5 percent; vacuum flasks, 27.7 percent; batteries, 67.8 percent; leather shoes, 21.9 percent; plastic products, 22.5 percent; and ordinary furniture, 56.6 percent. Output of some other products such as washing machines, detergent, sewing machines, and earthenware more than doubled.

Meanwhile, continuous increases of output were also reported on the energy and transportation fronts. Following the overfulfillment of the 1981 plan ahead of schedule, in January the coal industry increased its output by 5.8 percent over the same month of the previous year. The electric power industry produced 1.38 billion kWh of electricity in January, 5.4 percent higher than the corresponding figure for January 1981.

The railways transported 1.6 million passengers on the eve of the Spring Festival. For highway cargo transport, our province fulfilled its January quota 10 days ahead of schedule. The railway bureau of Taiyuan municipality attained its cargo transport target in January by 10 percent more than in the same month last year. As to heavy industry, the province saw an increase of January output, 3.9 percent higher than in the same month in 1981. For example, the Taiyuan steel mill produced 35.35 percent more.

Since the beginning of this year, various prefectures and municipalities as well as various departments have paid close attention to attaining better economic results. In January, state-run industrial enterprises in Datong municipality earned 10.5 percent more profits than in the same month last year. Enterprises suffering losses and the amount of the losses dropped by 10 percent and 42 percent respectively. Compared with January 1981, city-run industry and communications enterprises in Taiyuan municipality succeeded in gaining 24 percent more profits in January, while the percentage of those suffering losses was 10 percent less.

On the industrial and transportation front, a first victory was scored in January, and good momentum was built up for an overall increase of output. All this is attributable to the fact that leaders of all levels mobilized the masses to pluck up their courage with the determination to win greater victories this year than last year. Furthermore, it is because emphasis was placed on making good arrangements for daily production that well-balanced production could be ensured day by day and week by week.

HUO SHILIAN AT SHANXI MEETING OF MODEL WORKERS

HK171258 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

["Recorded" report by SHANXI RIBAO reporter (Jian Shengyuan) and station reporters (Zhu Songxiang) and (Zhang Wuyi): "Commend the Advanced, Rouse People's Enthusiasm and March Toward the Building of Material Civilization and Spiritual Civilization -- the Shanxi Provincial Representative Meeting of Advanced Collectives and Model Workers Is Solemnly Opened"]

[Excerpts] The Shanxi provincial representative meeting of advanced collectives and model workers was solemnly opened yesterday [16 Feb] in the provincial capital's (Hubin) hall. Attending the meeting were over 2,000 representatives of advanced collectives and model workers who have worked very hard for and made great contributions to the building of socialist modernization.

At 0830, Comrade Wang Kewan, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, declared the meeting open. The meeting began with the grandiose singing of the national anthem. Comrade Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: [begin recording] This meeting of heroes is now being held on the largest scale since the Great Cultural Revolution in this province. Attending this meeting are representatives of advanced collectives and model workers from this province's various fronts including industry, agriculture, finance and trade, and culture and education. [end recording]

In expounding the major advances this province made in all types of work in 1981, Comrade Huo Shilian said: [begin recording] Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, we have continued the rectification of leftist errors and the elimination of leftist influences, and we have conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee. As a result, vast numbers of cadres and the masses have heightened their awareness of implementing the party's line, guiding principles and policies, and the situation of stability and unity has emerged in this province. [end recording]

In his opening speech, Comrade Huo Shilian noted: [begin recording] Our tasks for 1982 are more glorious and arduous than last year's. We must continue to promote the building of socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and give first priority to the building of spiritual civilization. [end recording]

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Luo Guibo, second secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and governor of the provincial people's government, said: [begin recording] We are holding this provincial representative meeting of advanced collectives and model workers to sum up and review achievements scored by all fronts in 1981. This is also a meeting to commend the advanced, exchange experiences, enhance vigor and rouse people's enthusiasm. [end recording]

Seated on the rostrum were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; the provincial people's congress standing committee; the provincial people's government; the provincial CPPCC committee; the provincial military district; the PLA units stationed in Shanxi and the preparatory committee for the convocation of this representative meeting, including Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Wang Tingdong, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Zhao Yuting, Jia Jun, (Wang Wenzhang), Wang Xiujin, (Li Bude), Zhao Lizhi, (Tan Hongjun), (Huo Fan), Hu Xiaoqin, Jiao Guonai, Zheng Xiaofeng, Ren Yinglun, Wang Maolin, Zhang Tianyi, Yan Wuhong, Wang Zhongqing, Yue Weifan, Jia Chongzhi, Ma Guishu, Wei Fengqi, Pan Ruizheng, Zhao Jun, An Zhifan, Yu Lin, Tao Jian, Yan Dingchu, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, Wang Dingnan, Yang Mingbao, (Li Zidao), (Xue Fengtu), (Yu Guangyao) and (Yu Zhiyuan).

TIANJIN MEETING AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK190935 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] As reported by Tianjin RIBAO, at present, illegal and criminal activities involving cadres that occur in the economic field such as smuggling, selling smuggled goods, graft, accepting bribes and embezzling large amount of state property, have gravely impaired our party's prestige. We must sternly, severely and promptly handle this important problem which concerns the life and death of our party and our country. This is the decision made at yesterday's municipal CCP committee standing committee meeting.

Yesterday morning, the municipal CCP committee standing committee meeting continued to study and discuss important conversations of responsible comrades of the Central Committee held at happy Spring Festival gatherings. All participants unanimously expressed their resolution to implement the spirit of these conversations held by responsible comrades of the Central Committee and to sternly handle major cases in the economic field and in other fields. They held that major economic criminal cases involving responsible cadres should first of all be seriously investigated and handled.

After analyzing the concrete situation in Tianjin, the meeting pointed out that after we have adopted an open-door policy, attacks of capitalism and the corrosive influence of the bourgeoisie are unavoidable. Tianjin is a sea port. Our struggle against capitalism and the bourgeoisie in this respect is a long-term one. Do not think that because we have adopted an open-door policy, we can forget that we are communists. It was the six states and not the Qin state that brought about their own subjugation and it was the Qin state and not the people of the country that was the cause of its destruction. He who smuggles, sells smuggled goods, engages in graft, accepts bribes and embezzles large amounts of state property, has violated the law and has committed a crime. He has thus destroyed himself. The municipal CCP committee will never be softhearted toward such people and will resolutely struggle against their activities. No resistance whatsoever will be able to stop us. The more these cases involve high leading organs or high-ranking cadres, the firmer we should grasp them. We must make thorough investigation about anyone who has violated the law, no matter whether he is an old party member or old cadre and even if leading cadres of the municipal CCP committee are involved. We must severely and promptly punish those whose crimes are serious and have been proven in accordance with law. We must investigate and affix the responsibility of any leader for harboring criminals.

The meeting held that the whole municipality should give prominence to doing a good job in the work. Our determination should be strong and evidence of crimes should be proven. Politics and law departments and discipline inspection departments must start work at once, act vigorously and speedily and strictly in accordance with law, pay attention to efficiency and should not be dilatory in work, thus causing further delay. Through dealing with major economic criminal cases, we should make clear to the people that our party is honest, our country's administrative organs are honest and our government is honest and our cadres are wholeheartedly serving the people.

After analyzing and studying the situation of the municipality, the meeting mapped out concrete plans and arrangements for the next step.

CHEN WEIDA AT CLOSE OF TIANJIN CYL CONGRESS

SK190339 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Seventh Congress of the Tianjin Municipal Communist Youth League Committee successfully concluded on the morning of 18 February. The congress proclaimed the newly elected namelist of the seventh municipal CYL committee. It also approved resolutions on the work report and on commending advanced units and individuals who had emerged in the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and outstanding cadres of the CYL committee. The congress also presented medals and citations to them.

During the congress, Comrades Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and mayor of the municipality, were on hand.

Comrade Chen Weida addressed the congress. In his speech he first extended congratulations on the convocation of the congress and cited the Chinese revolutionary history in a broad outline. He urged participating comrades to study the current situation and the heavy duty imposed on them by history. [passage indistinct] Since our country has enacted liberated economic policies, we should pay great attention to learning from foreign advanced science and technology, maintain independent principles as well, and persistently take the proletarian stand and viewpoint so as to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and rear the broad masses of youths to be socialist successors in the new generation.

Comrade (Wu Shouzhong), deputy secretary of the municipal CYL committee, addressed the closing ceremony of the congress.

This afternoon, the seventh municipal CYL committee held its first plenary session at which permanent members, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the committee were elected. According to brush strokes of their surname, permanent members are: (Yu Changsheng), (Wang Xuemin), (Wu Tingfang), (Zhou Hailin), (Li Liansuo), (Wu Shouzhong), (Wu Shuchang), (Ouyang Zhikun), (Zhao Shuhua) and (Zhao Yaoming) who was also elected as secretary of the committee. Deputy secretaries are: (Wu Shouzhong), (Yu Changsheng) and (Wang Xuemin).

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COAL MINES -- Hohhot, 10 Feb (XINHUA) -- The central government will invest 205 million yuan this year in construction of three strip coal mines and two inclined shaft mines in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, according to the regional coal department. The investment is double last year's figure, the department said. The new mines will have an annual capacity of 16.6 million tons. The region has the second largest coal reserves in the nation, 190,000 million tons. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Feb 82 OW]

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIAL SCORES ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK171045 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, at the recent meeting of secretaries from various prefectural and municipal CCP committees' discipline inspection commissions throughout Heilongjiang Province, Comrade Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, urged party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels to take earnest action to block economic crimes in a timely and down-to-earth manner.

The discipline inspection commission under the provincial CCP committee sponsored a meeting in Harbin municipality 11-13 February with the participation of secretaries from various prefectural and municipal CCP committees' discipline inspection commissions to concentrate on devising measures to stop economic crimes such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, graft and embezzlement, profiteering and speculation and seeking bribes.

Comrade Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed the meeting. In his speech, he noted: Though our province has scored remarkable achievements in improving party work style, economic crimes remain relatively serious. Crimes to illegally sell timber are prominent. Our efforts to solve the problem in this regard will certainly be a breach in blocking all malpractices in our province.

Comrade Zhao Dezun stated: The provincial CCP committee has made up its mind to deal blows at all economic crimes in the province, which greatly inspires the people. Therefore, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should be aware of the significance, necessity and urgency of the task to deal with crimes in the economic field and should immediately go into action and take a stand to vigorously wage a struggle against them. Party committees which fail to pay attention to and grasp the task, are indecisive or turn a blind eye to serious crimes or are even indulgent toward them will be regarded as committing a mistake of politics and organizational discipline. It is necessary to discover who to blame for the mistake.

Comrade Zhao Dezun stated: Localities throughout the province must analyze economic cases which are being investigated or have been discovered and point out their criminal essence. Attention should be paid to quickly and strictly dealing with the serious economic cases in which responsible cadres are involved and the criminal cases. It is necessary to hold an open trial for some serious cases to warn other bad elements and educate party members and cadres. Every case should be investigated and proved with practical evidence in a seek-truth-from-facts manner to ensure the correctness of the punishment and the effective execution of party discipline and state law.

HEILONGJIANG PUTS NEW GENERATOR INTO OPERATION

SK170646 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Our province's first brown coal-consuming 200,000-kilowatt power generator was officially put into operation yesterday at (Fulaerji) No 2 powerplant after examination and trial operations. Powerful electric current was sent in a steady stream to Qiqihar, Daqing and Harbin municipalities and western parts of our province.

During the Spring Festival, the generator was put into trial operation for 72 hours as stipulated by the state. When its operations were regarded as up-to-standard, the generator continued to operate for more than 100 hours, generating 2.4 million kWh of electricity. This brought more light to the municipalities and counties in the western part of our province and made the festival more joyful than ever. Harbin municipality, which has a serious shortage in terms of power supply, benefited too. No power reduction occurred during the Spring Festival period.

At 1130 yesterday, the powerplant resounded with the rapping and tapping of firecrackers and the beating of gongs and drums. Provincial Deputy Governor Lu Guang cut the ribbon in front of the tall turbogenerator and extended warm congratulations to powerplant construction workers on behalf of the provincial CCP committee and government. On 14 February, the (Fulaerji) No 2 powerplant operation examination committee led by (Liu Wenjun), vice chairman of the provincial construction commission, examined the completed parts of the powerplant on behalf of the state. It held that the design of the construction was creative, the speed was fairly rapid, the quality was good and the discharge of waste water and oil and coal ash was harmless after they were treated. The committee agreed to have the first generator put into trial operation. The three main machines of the generator were produced by the Harbin boiler plant, the Harbin steam turbine plant and the Harbin electric machinery plant.

The construction of the (Fulaerji) No 2 powerplant began in July 1978. Working hard day and night, the construction workers completed the major workshops for the three generators and public facilities in 3 and a half year. Construction of the other two generators is in full swing. When they are completed, the power shortage in our province will be eliminated.

A 200,000 kWh-generator is called a 200,000-kilowatt generator. The first new 200,000-kilowatt generator of the (Fulaerji) No 2 powerplant is composed of a boiler 55 meters high and weighing more than 6,400 tons, a turbogenerator with a shaft 42 meters in length and other auxiliary machines, and coal and water supply systems. A 200,000-kilowatt generator generates 4.8 million kWh of electricity in 24 hours, and can be used to create 12.96 million yuan of industrial output value, smelt more than 7,000 tons of steel, extract some 100,000 tons of crude oil, produce 240,000 tons of raw coal and weave 190 million chi of cloth. Its 24-hour output is more than half of Harbin municipality's current daily power consumption and is equal to Qiqihar's current daily consumption. Our province has built two 200,000-kilowatt thermal generators. The other one is at the (Xinghua) powerplant.

JILIN STRIKES BLOWS AT CRIMES IN ECONOMIC FIELD

SK180636 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The 18 February JILIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article entitled "Strike Relentless Blows at Crimes in the Economic Field."

The article states: In recent years, some plants, enterprises, government organizations and schools have engaged in smuggling, speculation and profiteering on the pretext of enlivening the economy and saving enterprises. Some people, especially a small number of cadres with party membership, have seized opportunities to collude with smugglers and speculators, accept bribes, practice graft and embezzlement, and appropriate and waste state funds and property. Such crimes in the economic field will not only cause serious economic losses to the state but also corrupt cadres' ideology.

Still worse, not all people have a good understanding of the struggle against crimes in the economic field. Some people held: Now that we are all working for the state, there is no need to make a fuss over a trifling matter. Some leading cadres even publicly intercede for and shelter law violators. [Words indistinct] leaders at all levels should straighten out their ideology and eliminate all muddled ideas. Enlivening the economy and working for the state never means to engage in illegal business despite state policies, laws and decrees. Some people flaunt the banner of enlivening the economy while, in fact, seeking personal privileges and feathering their own nest. These problems should never be neglected. All problems, no matter where they take place and no matter who is involved, should be conscientiously investigated and dealt with to enforce the laws and disciplines.

CCP committees and governments at all levels throughout the province must strengthen leadership, go into action, ensure success in this struggle and make efforts to improve the party's work style, social practices and public security.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN URGES CONTRIBUTION BY YOUTHS

Comment on CYL Work Report

SK130512 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, stressed recently that we must have faith in youths and rely on them to fulfill the socialist modernization drive. He urged youths to be determined to end backwardness in their native areas and make heroic contributions to the four modernizations. After hearing the work report on the provincial CYL committee on the afternoon of 9 February, Comrade Feng Jixin said: The youths represent a force of great importance. If we have no faith in youths and refuse to rely on them to fulfill the socialist modernization drive, in whom should we believe and rely on? The youths should broaden their ideology, be farsighted and have a strong revolutionary dedication.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: Gansu Province is located in a strategic area of northwest China and is a big province abounding in natural wealth. The youths should ardently love Gansu and have deep affection for their native place. Gansu is rich in subterranean mineral resources and in forest and water resources. The vast territory and abundant natural resources have provided us with favorable conditions for developing a diversified economy and animal husbandry. So long as the people throughout the province, including all youths, work hard with one heart, the backwardnesses of our province will certainly be stopped. He stressed: The youths should have resolute faith in socialism, emulate the spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team, fear neither hardship nor fatigue, assiduously study professional skills and build our lovely native place with our knowledge and skill.

Remarks to CCP Forum

SK130530 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee recently transferred many young and middle-aged cadres from provincial-level organs to replenish county-level leading bodies. Yesterday afternoon the organization department of the provincial CCP committee invited these cadres to a forum.

The decision to select many young and middle-aged cadres from provincial-level organs to fill prefectural and county-level leading bodies was adopted by the provincial CCP committee in July 1980. These 22 cadres who are going to work in counties were selected by the provincial CCP committee with the recommendation of their units. Their average age is 39 with the oldest 44 and the youngest 34. Of these, 15 are university graduates and 7 are graduates of secondary vocational schools and senior middle schools.

Comrade Feng Jixin spoke at the forum. He said: Training and promoting young and middle-aged cadres is a strategic measure with far-reaching significance. Our current leading bodies are faced with the problem of aged membership. Therefore, leaders at all levels should have a sense of urgency in training young and middle-aged cadres. He also urged these cadres to be resolute, modest and prudent in their new posts, to overcome difficulties and lead the people of the counties to achieve success in construction.

GANSU RALLY TRIES 'CORRUPT' CADRES 15 FEB

SK180815 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, Guanghe County convened a mass rally on 15 February to try (Ma Zuozhi), former manager of the county farm and sideline produce company, who was arrested by judiciary departments on charges of graft, bribery, collaboration with speculators and serious violations of party discipline and state laws. (Zhang Zhanming), director of the county supply and marketing cooperative, and (Ma Rounghua), deputy director of the county commercial bureau and manager of the (Minzhu) company, were relieved of their posts at the rally on similar charges. They were instructed to admit their guilt.

The rally was a sensation in the county, and cadres and the masses were elated.

While he was manager of the county farm and sideline produce company (Ma Zuozhi) was flagrantly involved in graft. In October 1981, he decided to divide up with others 15 head of cattle on a farm affiliated with the company. He embezzled 1,240 yuan of cash by purchasing cattlehide and cattle's offal and reselling them at a profit. He falsified accounts to appropriate 1,100 yuan and used 840 yuan to entertain and send gifts to others. Defying party discipline and state laws, he offered 82,390 yuan to speculators by allowing them to buy goods on credit, lending them money and writing recommendation letters. He collaborated from within to help speculators resell at a profit three automobiles, causing a loss of 7,900 yuan for the state. In September 1981 the company decided without authorization to establish a fund by drawing 25,000 yuan from profits made from the broad bean business. The fund was divided up among 57 staff members and workers. (Ma Zuozhi) took 4,050 yuan himself.

While the investigation on his case by the province-prefecture-county joint group was on, (Ma Zuozhi) was very rude and arrogant. He showed no signs of repentance and did not discontinue his illicit activities for the sake of the investigation. What was worse, when the joint group was investigating the company, (Ma Zuozhi) refused to produce the company's accounts, instigated others to make their statements tally with his and asked people to fabricate false certificates, erecting one barrier after another to block the investigation and cover up his crimes.

(Zhang Zhanming), director of the Guanghe County supply and marketing cooperative, was informed of (Ma Zuozhi's) crimes. Instead of reporting them to the county CCP committee or investigating them, he collaborated with (Ma Zuozhi) in graft. The county authorities decided to relieve him of his post and instructed him to admit his guilt.

(Ma Ronghua), deputy director of the Guanghe County Commercial Bureau and manager of (Minzhu), was guilty of embezzlement and issuing bonuses without authorization. He abused his power to seize two shops belonging to the county food company and the county livestock center and rent them out on a monthly charge of 30 yuan. Defying the state law forbidding land purchases, he purchased 1 fen of residential land in (Xiguan) brigade, Chengguan commune, at 2,000 yuan.

The county authorities held that (Ma Ronghua) had forfeited the moral character indispensable to a grassroots leading cadre, decided to relieve him of his two posts and instructed him to examine himself and confess his guilt.

XINJIANG 1981 AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP

OWL81243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 18 Feb '82

[Text] Urumqi, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Xinjiang's industrial output value was 3,600 million yuan in 1981, up 3.2 percent over the previous year, and agricultural output value about 2,430 million yuan, up 4.6 percent, according to an announcement made by the regional authorities.

This year Xinjiang will aim for a five-percent increase in agricultural output value and a 4.2 percent increase in industry.

In agriculture Xinjiang is concentrating on production of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, meat, sugarbeets, grapes and other fruit and silkworm cocoons. The region also seeks to improve breeds of domestic animals and produce more meat. Industrially, light industry and textiles will be pushed as well as special commodities for minority nationalities, food and wine and plastics, detergents and cosmetics.

The regional announcement said harvests were good in 1981 and animal husbandry showed an increase. Grain output was 3.85 million metric tons, about the same as in 1980, despite a reduction of 87,000 hectares in area sown. Cotton output totaled 105,000 metric tons, up 33.1 percent. Output of oil-bearing crops reached 186,500 metric tons, up 6.2 percent. Both cotton and oil-bearing crops had record outputs. Xinjiang also reaped good harvests of grapes, melons, silkworm cocoons and hops. The region, one of the major pastoral areas in China, sold 2.5 million domestic animals last year, 16 percent more than the previous year. Livestock now numbers 27.5 million head, setting a new record in Xinjiang's history.

Industry in Xinjiang has developed steadily in the course of the nationwide readjustment. The region turned out more than 300 varieties of new products such as TV sets, washing machines, recorders and farm machinery for plucking hops and bundling forage grass.

Personal savings accounts totaled 1,200 million yuan, 2.5 million yuan more than the previous year, as a result of the increased income for the people.

XINJIANG: WANG ENMAO ON PARTY MEMBERS' EDUCATION

HK160215 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Speaking at the regional forum on education for party members on 13 February, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to strengthening education for party members, enhance the party's combat effectiveness and unite the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to develop the region's political situation of stability and unity and concentrate effort on economic construction.

The autonomous region recently held a forum on the work of educating party members. This was jointly sponsored by the regional CCP committee's organization and propaganda departments. Attending were responsible comrades of the organization and propaganda departments of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees, together with some from county CCP committees. The participants held serious discussions centering on the question of the party's organizational and ideological building. Regional CCP committee First Secretary Wang Enmao visited the participants at the conclusion of the forum and also made a speech.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Strengthening education for party members is of great significance for raising the party's level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; ensuring the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session; acting according to the guiding principles for inner-party political life; strengthening party spirit; strictly observing party discipline; promoting party work style; bringing into play the model and leading role of party members; and uniting the people of all nationalities to make a success of all party work and accomplish the party's historical tasks in the new period.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: The contents of education for party members should consist mainly of education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, in the sixth plenary session's resolution on a number of historical questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, and in the guiding principles on inner-party political life. We must also extensively publicize the party's nationality policy, conduct education in the unity of nationalities and in the criteria for party members, and so on. By conducting this education, we should ensure that our party members will spontaneously uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and party leadership, and that they will spontaneously implement the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session; observe the guiding principles on inner-party political life; promote party work style; implement the party's nationality policy and strengthen the unity of nationalities and become models in unity of nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must apply various forms and methods in conducting education for party members. For instance, we should run well the party schools at all levels, organize training classes for party members, and so on. However, the most important thing is to put the party's organizational life on a sound basis. In the course of organizational life, party members should study party documents, check on and sum up work, and launch criticism and self-criticism. The party members can thus receive education every time they attend an organizational life meeting. It is also necessary to revive the system of giving party lessons and put it on a sound basis. The comrades of party committee organizational and propaganda departments who are responsible for education of party members must act as teachers. The leading comrades of the party committees at all levels should also act as teachers.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: Strengthening education for party members is an important task of the party committees at all levels, not just of their organization and propaganda departments. The party committees at all levels must put education for party members in an important place on their agenda and periodically discuss, review and guide it.

TAIWAN'S RIGHT TO FLAG, ANTHEM IN GAMES REFUTED

OW190858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 19 Feb 82

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (AFP) -- China today said Taiwan did not have the right to raise its national flag or play its national anthem at the world women's softball championships in Taipei next July. The assertion, by an official of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission, followed the announcement yesterday that (?China would) send a team to the championships in the "Province of Taiwan."

Forced to send an invitation to Beijing under the threat of losing its right to host the event, Taiwan appears to have counted on the flag-and-anthem issue to discourage the Chinese from participating. But after making a considerable fuss over the question of invitations, China could hardly refuse to send a team to Taiwan without losing face, observers said.

When China joined the International Softball Federation in May (?1981), the official of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission recalled today, Chinese representatives asked the federation at a meeting in Honolulu to have the Softball Association of Taiwan rename the "softball association of Taipei-China."

They also requested, he said, that Taiwan not be authorised to use its flag or national anthem. Under the international federation's rules, only the country hosting an event has the right to raise its flag and play its national anthem.

Selected in 1979 to host the fifth world women's softball championships, Taiwan has repeatedly said it would raise its flag and play its anthem at the opening and close of the tournament.

China, which considers Taiwan a Chinese province, has in the past refused to acknowledge Taipei's right to display national emblems in international competitions also attended by Beijing.

Chinese officials sent to New York on a mission to resolve the issue apparently got nowhere in their quest to prevent Taiwan flying its flag and playing its anthem, according to some reports.

By forcing Taipei to send an invitation to Beijing, the first round of the softball battle has been won by China. It is the first time in more than 30 years that the Taiwanese have invited a sports team from the mainland.

The next round is the over the prickly flag and anthem issue, a bout Beijing has no intention of backing away from.

Taipei, meanwhile, says it is abiding by the international federation rules to the letter, and federation officials so far have not contested this.

China now has until July 1 -- the date the two-week championships start -- to find a winning formula and set in motion its "softball diplomacy" with Taiwan, a nationalist Chinese stronghold ever since the communists came to power in 1949.

Beijing is widely expected to take advantage of the tournament to attempt to open a dialogue with the nationalists, who have so far rejected all approaches by the communists.

VARIANT TO SOFTBALL TEAM TO COMPETE IN TAIWAN

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1424 GMT on 18 February carries a version of the XINHUA English item headlined "PRC Women's Softball Team To Compete in Taiwan" published on page U 1 of the 18 February China DAILY REPORT. The XINHUA Domestic version carries the following variation: Paragraph one, line two, of XINHUA Chinese version reads: championships held in Taipei, China [zhong guo tai bei 0022 0948 0669 0554] in July, it....

TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON DENG'S REAPPEARANCE

HK190630 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Feb 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Mystery of Deng Xiaoping's Absence From Beijing Solved"]

[Text] All Rumors Silenced

After not appearing at public occasions for nearly 1 month, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping finally appeared yesterday. He looked strong, talked freely and smoked while he talked. Speculation and various rumors and doubts about Deng Xiaoping have vanished like mist or smoke.

Beijing's arrangements over 3 consecutive days have been quite careful. On the first day, it was Chairman Hu Yaobang meeting Samuel C.C. Ting. This was followed by Premier Zhao Ziyang meeting Yue-kong Pao. Finally, it was Deng Xiaoping meeting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The focus of each of these three important leaders' conversations was all on China's political and economic situation. In addition, they made everything clear from the very beginning and talked about the most important points first. This was a most forcible way to silence the rumors.

One Month's Absence, Reform Started

Deng Xiaoping said yesterday: "There has been speculation abroad about my nearly 1 month's rest in other parts of the country. In fact, the present situation in China is one of unprecedented stability." These few words mean a lot. It has been noted that Deng Xiaoping has said that China's situation is not just one of stability but one of unprecedented stability. This implies an overall stability including political, economic and military stability.

He went on to say that the time needed for streamlining China's institutions was much shorter than expected. "That the work is making headway has itself proved that our country is stable." Indeed, the work of streamlining China's institutions is being carried out smoothly and we have met with fewer difficulties than expected. Does this not show that China's political and economic situation is normal? If the situation was not stable, would it have been possible for us to carry out streamlining as we have?

What is also worthy of notice is that Deng Xiaoping said: "streamlining started just 1 month ago and judging from what has happened this month, it is going on very smoothly." Deng Xiaoping has been absent from Beijing for only about 1 month. Obviously, this important and arduous task of the Central Committee of restructuring and rectification was started around the time when Deng Xiaoping left Beijing. Does this mean to say that after Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the older generation had made decisions on the current important rectification work, they went to rest in other parts of the country and let Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and other leaders who are vigorous and energetic have a free hand in carrying it out?

Appearance of Three Leaders in Succession

Viewed from how Hu, Zhao and Deng unanimously praised old cadres for their understanding of this year's two major tasks and their cooperation in streamlining administrative organs, it appears that most old revolutionaries have admirable virtues. Thanks to their support and cooperation and to the enthusiastic support of the whole party and all the people of the country, the work of rectification and restructuring has developed more quickly than expected and some foreseen difficulties have not occurred. Do these things not convincingly prove that the situation in China is favorable?

Deng Xiaoping mentioned once more the determination of the CCP. The party has taken streamlining institutions, overcoming bureaucracy and solving the problem of reducing the number of old cadres as a revolution in administrative structure and not as a revolution against anyone. This shows that the CCP is earnestly carrying out reforms and proves that China has very bright prospects.

Open-Door Economy as Usual

On the contrary, if the CCP sat back and watched cadres at various levels being corrupted, administrative organs overlapping and being overstaffed, the number of old cadres increasing and everyone thinking only about money, and if the CCP ignored, and were indifferent to, the people's demands, the country and the people would then be in real danger.

Let us again look at the present reality in China. Economic construction in various fields is being carried out as usual. Not long ago, the South China Sea oil field called for bids as scheduled and this caused enthusiastic reaction abroad. China's open-door economy has not been affected in the least. If instability had occurred in China, could economic work have been carried out as usual and could the open-door policy have been implemented as usual?

As Sihanouk said: "The whole truth has now come out." For a month, whether the situation in China is stable or not has drawn foreign attention. Now this stability has been proved. Consequently, there should be no doubt that China will develop even more healthily and with greater stability in the future.

WEN WEI PO ON STREAMLINING OF PRC BUREAUCRACY

HK180450 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Pilot Projects for Streamlining the Bureaucracy Are Already Underway"]

[Text] The work of streamlining the central organizations is being conscientiously and prudently carried out. Pilot projects in this work are underway in dozens of departments and committees and plans for merging and streamlining official organizations were formulated before mid-February and submitted to the central authorities for examination and approval. These plans will not be carried out until they are approved by the central authorities. At present, the units where pilot projects are being carried out are finalizing their economic plans, while most of the other units are still operating in their normal good order.

The general requirement in streamlining the central organizations this time is to reduce the number of their personnel by 33.3 percent, which means reducing 200,000 from the 600,000 work force. It is planned that the maximum age of ministers in the future should not exceed 65. There should not be more than 3 vice ministers in each ministry, whose ages should not exceed 60. The number of directors and deputy directors in each bureau or subbureau under a ministry should not exceed 4 and their age should not exceed 60. This should become a set rule in the future.

Because the streamlining this time is to be carried out in a conscientious and prudent manner, the policies of not sending redundant cadres to organizations at the lower levels and of brining about no changes in their household registration will be implemented in all the departments and committees. Except for a small number of the redundant cadres who will be transferred to posts in organizations at lower levels for training purposes, most of them will remain in Beijing. Some of them will retire or only work part-time and will be appointed to advisory posts. Others will leave their posts and take special full-time courses or remain in their posts and take such courses by rotation. Still others will transfer to industrial enterprises. As there will be no repetition of the past practice of transferring cadres downward level by level and moving them and their families to other places, no one will be uneasy and the market will retain its prosperity.

The central authorities regard this streamlining of organizations as a revolution, and in their opinion, the smashing of the "gang of four" was a revolution, and so were the formulation of the new policies at the party's third plenary session and the adoption of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" at the party's sixth plenary session; therefore, this will be the fourth revolution. There is some resistance, but the situation in Beijing is one of stability and unity.

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